REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF

MYSORE

FOR THE YEAR

1952-53

PARTS I AND II

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REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF MYSORE

FOR THE YEAR

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CHAPTER I—GENERAL.

1. The year 1952-53 has brought an all round progress with reference to almost every aspect of the life of the people, the chief aim of the administration all along being the happiness of the common man. During this period, the administration has had to face complex problems, specially in view of the realisation of the fact that political independence that has been achieved is only the forerunner to the economic and other types of freedoms that the people of the country have to achieve. The solution of these problems has had to be sought in an atmosphere of financial stringency.

2. The Ministry that was in office prior to 1st April 1952, had presented an interim budget, showing a revenue deficit of just over Rs. 83 lakhs, besides the prospect of a huge gap of three crores of rupees by reason of the stoppage of the food subsidies by the Central Government. The present Ministry assumed office in the face of this deficit. The distress conditions in almost all parts of the State also contributed towards the adverse budgetary position. The problem was tackled first by securing economies to the extent practicable and by exploring additional sources of revenue. The Government presented a memorandum to the Financial Commission explaining the need for proper

financial assistance in the light of the schemes for progressive expansion. The budget as presented to the Legislature in June 1952, showed an anticipated revenue of 2001·62 lakhs of rupees and an expenditure of Rs. 2,103·34 lakhs, leaving a deficit of Rs. 101·27 lakhs. The revenue resources of the State were absolutely inadequate to complete all the capital irrigation works that have been undertaken. Financial integration with the Centre, though tending towards uniformity and homogenity, has in a way, crippled Mysore State financially; elastic sources of revenue were taken over and only the inelastic ones remained. Previous commitments entered into, have been heavy and admitted of no curtailment. These schemes are national in character, the completion of which will help not only Mysore but also almost the whole of South India.

3. Faced with the deficit budget, economy in capital expenditure had to be urgently thought of. Steps have already been taken to retrench all surplus and avoidable staff without endangering efficiency in Government departments. Retrenchment so far effected had resulted in a saving of over Rs. 30 lakhs per annum and further possibilities of cutting down expenditure are being examined.

Food and Agriculture.

4. Barely a week after the present Ministry came to power, there was a complete reorientation of the food policy. The relaxation of controls was announced and free movement of foodgrains was allowed in non-statutorily rationed areas, which brought immediate relief to the people. The policy of gradual decontrol was found very helpful and Government decided that this policy should apply even to relaxation of controls in statutorily rationed areas. In consonance with the revised food policy of the Government of India, millets were decontrolled and procurement during the current harvest was confined to paddy only, generally, to surplus holders of the previous years. During the current harvest, the procurement prices were enhanced from Rs. 21 and Rs. 19 to Rs. 25 and Rs. 23 per palla for the first and second varieties of paddy respectively. The policy of the Government in regard to issue of food grains was "Service at Cost" and the issue prices were fixed on a "No Profit and No Loss" basis.

5. Under the scheme of the establishment of pilot-cum-development Projects, a training Centre was sanctioned for a period of three years and an extension project for a period of five years, the entire expenditure in respect of the training scheme being borne by the Ford Foundation. The question of placing the Central Tractor Organisation of the State on a more efficient working basis was considered and it was proposed fully to utilise all the tractors owned by Government,

Veterinary and Animal Husbandry.

6. The activities of the Animal Husbandry Department were on the increase and the improvement of the strains of indigenous cattle, relief to sick cattle and the expansion of the net-work of veterinary hospitals and dispensaries were attended to with the utmost expeditiousness.

Integration of Services.

7. Consequent on the establishment of the Indian Civil Administrative and Indian Police cadres in Mysore State, the integration of services continued and made rapid progress during the year. The fixation of pay and allowances of the several Officers formally appointed to the All-India Services had also to be successfully completed. Barring one or two matters of minor interest, there were no outstanding issues connected with the extension of services to the State. Opportunities to serve under the Government of India and one or two State Governments were given to a few Indian Administrative Service and Indian Police Service Officers of the State Cadres. The people and the Government of the State are now taking their place in the common policy of India alongside the peoples and Governments in the rest of India. Administrative standards and efficiency will certainly increase by closer contacts with the administration of the Central Government and especially by the uniform audit and accounting system now in practice. The recruitment to higher services on an all-India basis and free access to the technical advice and assistance available at the Centre have their obvious advantages.

Education.

8. With a view to re-orientate and re-organise the Educational system in the State, the present Ministry appointed in September 1952, a Committee of eminent educationists to thoroughly examine the state of education in Mysore and to make recommendations. This was the first time in the history of Mysore that a comprehensive and

co-ordinated plan touching every grade and phase of education from the pre-Primary to the University and Post-Graduate stage has been attempted. A notable feature of the recommendation is the thorough re-orientation of education by the recognition that manual labour and social service are indispensable elements and an integral part of our education. The Committee have suggested methods by which the energies of students should be utilised in useful channels of work and service. It is hoped that the planned and purposeful new educational system would prove successful in imparting to the young an education which instils into them the cardinal virtues, in addition to skill and proficiency, so that they may become good, disciplined and patriotic citizens.

9. The Committee have examined the financial implication of the proposals and have also suggested some new sources by which part of the funds needed could be found. The implementation of all the schemes recommended is estimated to require an additional recurring expenditure of Rs. 9,207 lakhs in the first year raising to about 2·73 crores in the fifth year and Rs. 5 crores in the tenth year of the scheme.

Public Health.

10. Problems of public health and medical relief are being tackled on practical lines. There are at present over 500 hospitals and dispensaries spread throughout the State. The medical budget has reached a figure of nearly a crore of rupees. Even in this field, it is time that private effort and generosity should take up further extension of medical relief. Proposals for the extension of Malaria Control operations by starting 44 new health units at a total cost of four lakhs of rupees were under consideration. Comprehensive proposals for the control of plague in Mysore and for the formation of a Bureau of Industrial Hygiene were engaging the consideration of Government. Government have also launched a scheme of B.C.G. Vaccination.

Prohibition.

11. The State has a well thought-out programme of Prohibition. More than half the State is dry. All possible measures were being undertaken to see that the evil of drink was minimised as far as it was practicable. The question of amending the Mysore Prohibition Act in the light of the decision of the Supreme Court is under the consideration of Government. The need for awarding

deterrent punishments for prohibition offences was brought to the notice of the trying Magistrates.

Industries and Development Projects.

12. The industrial policy of Government and the working of the industrial concerns on an efficient and economic basis have been engaging the serious attention of Government. The proposals of setting up of an industrial directorate were being finalised. Schemes on hand for further development of iron and steel were reviewed by the Planning Commission. Steps were already taken for the expansion of steel manufacture at Bhadravathi. Negotiations for the establishment of a Fertiliser Factory and for the improvement of the working of the Electric Factory, the Soap Factory, the Porcelain Factory and the Fruit Preservation plant are all under way. Proposals for the establishment of a raw film of photographic manufacturing industry were under the active consideration of Government. All possible assistance is being afforded by Government for the development of Khadi and similar assistance is being given for the development of handloom weaving industry. Japanese machinery was purchased for the development of cottage industries in the State. The Government of Japan made gifts of some Japanese cottage industries machinery and other equipment which was in India for the purpose of Exhibition at Bombay. Speedy disposal of industrial disputes has been facilitated by the constitution of Industrial Tribunals. The Government of Mysore have all along been pursuing a progressive policy of securing the legitimate demands of workers, while preserving the balance between labour and capital.

Public Works.

13. Under Public Works, much headway was been registered. In spite of slender resources, the present Ministry has been paying primary attention to irrigation projects. Increased provisions were made for the improvements of channels, tanks and works and enhanced provision for the reconditioning of roads. The Government of India have been requested to provide suitable assistance to expeditiously carry on the projects. Increased grants were provided for the layout and maintenance of roads and bridges.

Bangalore City Improvement Trust Board.

14. The Bangalore City Improvement Trust Board constructed 60 blocks of labour quarters. A considerable amount was also spent for labour housing in Bhadravathi. Under the Industrial Housing Scheme, the Government of

India granted a loan of Rs. 20 lakhs. A number of Acts for the welfare of labour have come into existence.

Rehabilitation.

15. The question of affording relief and rehabilitation to the Ex-servicemen of the Mysore State Forces has been engaging the serious attention of the Government and schemes of land colonisation, technical training, auto-rickshaw and lorry service have been sanctioned for their benefit. The implementation of these schemes was taken up. The Land Colonisation Scheme is expected to rehabilitate about 250 ex-servicemen. The State Rules under the Central Factories Act was brought into force from September 1952 and the Chief Inspector of Factories is taking action to get all the factories in the State registered and licensed. The census of manufacturing industries rules and the Boiler Attendance and Administration Inspection Rules were under finalisation. The Employment Exchange in Mysore continued to be administered by the State Government on an agency basis and the expenditure continued to be met by the Central and State Governments in agreed proportions. The technical and vocational training scheme for civilians, sponsored by the Government of India continued to be operated in the Mysore State at three centres. During the year, the relationship between workers and the management was quite normal and there were very few instances in which workers resorted to strikes. The Labour Department was trying to change the psychology of workers and management and bring out a re-orientation of their outlook which is evidenced from the fact that many disputes have ended in conciliation.

Land Reforms.

16. In Mysore there are no big Zamindaries, more than 95 per cent of the holdings being less than 5 acres in extent. It is therefore apparent that what is called the Land Reform that is being sponsored elsewhere, does not apply to about 90 per cent of ryots in Mysore. A committee to examine and suggest revision of the existing Land Revenue System in the State with a view to setting right whatever difficulties or deficiencies there are at present, was constituted and on the recommendations of this committee. The Mysore Tenancy Act has been promulgated with the object of promoting harmony in relationship between tenants and land holders. The minimum period of lease of land is fixed at 5 years, and the arbitrary

eviction of tenants has been prevented. The issue of written receipts by landholders for the rents received by them, is made mandatory. A Bill was drafted in respect of Inams and Jagirs in the State. The Congress Party which is wedded to the principle of safeguarding the interests of the tiller of the soil, is very anxious to push through the Bill. Another important measure of reform recently introduced in the State is the enactment of Mysore Cultivation of Fallow Land Act to enforce compulsory cultivation of land left fallow. The Mysore Government is also encouraging Co-operative farming in several places in the State. Persistent adverse seasonal conditions were responsible for a heavy fall in the land revenue collections. Government took prompt steps to afford relief wherever warranted. Orders were issued sanctioning seasonal remissions on a liberal scale and the collection of unremittable portion of the land revenue has been postponed. Recovery of Takavi and other loans due to Government was ordered to be put off.

Local Self-Government and Rural Development.

17. The new Village Panchayets and District Boards Act was promulgated and brought into force from February 1952. The Act was amended so as to allow the constitution of Panchayets in special cases, for villages with a population of less than 1,000. With a view to carrying on through the Government agency, the work of rural development and the upliftment of Depressed Classes, a Notification was issued, reserving these items of work for being carried on through Government agency alone. Liberal grants were sanctioned for the Depressed Class Uplift work, and a scheme for the upliftment of Scheduled Tribes with the assistance promised by the Government of India for providing educational, economic and sanitary facilities, was sanctioned and action is being taken to implement the scheme.

Transport and Communication.

18. A sum of over Rs. 30 lakhs has been invested so far for the purchase of buses and other equipment for the Mysore Road Transport Department. A provision of six lakhs of rupees has been made in the current year's budget under "Capital" and three lakhs under "Depreciation". The question of operating bus services on a "Route Monopoly" basis was engaging the attention of Government and from 1st of January 1953, six routes were monopolised. The Government of India were requested to extend the Indian Road Transport Corporation Act to Mysore.

Hydro-Electric Development.

19. Electricity is yet another major item of nation-building importance over the production and distribution of which the present Ministry is paying careful attention. All the capital schemes of the Electrical Department have been included in the Five Year Plan and the expenditure incurred over them, during the year amounted to Rs. 279·84 lakhs.

20. With the evergrowing increase in demand for power, Government have been conducting surveys of all possible schemes of generating additional power. The Electrical Department has been attending to provide electricity as widely as possible all over the State. Consistent with the policy of Government under the "Grow More Food" Scheme, top priority is assigned to the servicing of irrigation pumping sets. There are now over 3,920 sets working and the number of villages electrified in the State was over 550. A survey of the Honnemaradu Scheme was under progress. The scheme had to be considered on a top priority basis. The pace with which the new projects has to be completed is in proportion to the demands not only for power for towns and villages and for irrigation purposes, but also for the needs of extending industries in the State. With the increase in power made available at the various important Centres by the installation of Step-Down Stations, more progress is expected to be achieved.

Economic Development and Planning.

21. In the State Five-Year Plan, highest importance is given to the development of agriculture, irrigation and power, which alone account for a total expenditure of Rs. 24·27 crores. During the first two years of the period, *viz.*, 1951-52 and 1952-53, it has not been possible to implement the planned programme of expenditure in full, the shortfall being chiefly due to insufficient provisions on account of non-realisation of additional resources like additional taxation and loans from market. Against the Central assistance of Rs. 8 crores agreed to in the plan for the full five-year period, a sum of over Rs. 4½ crores has been received up to date for the two years' period.

22. The Bhadra Reservoir, Honnemaradu and Fertiliser Projects costing Rs. 20 crores, Rs. 30 crores and Rs. 3·5 crores, respectively were requested to be implemented as Central Sector Schemes and grants amounting to Rs. 1 crore

for Malnad Development and Rs. 80 lakhs for Amelioration of Depressed Classes were requested from the Centre for the State Sector of the Plan. Loans from the Centre amounting to Rs. 9·6 crores were requested for the State Sector of the Plan for the manufacture of Electrical, Industrial and Domestic equipment, expansion of Cottage and small scale industries and for Raw Film Industries. The Planning Commission have agreed to consider the inclusion of Bhadra Reservoir Project in the final All-India Plan after the report of the Special Distress Relief Committee was received and have made provision in the final Plan of India for Distress Relief Measures in the affected States. The Central Government have agreed to finance the Development Schemes of Iron and Steel Works entirely from the Central Sector of the All-India Plan.

Cultural Development.

23. Government have under their consideration a comprehensive scheme for literary and cultural development which was inaugurated all over the State on the Gita Jayanthi Day, 27th November 1952, the purpose behind the scheme being the revival and dissemination of Indian Culture with its invaluable heritage of the hoary past.

24. An organisation for carrying out the Scheme effectively in each of the 9 districts of the State was set up. The Director of Literary and Cultural Development would be in charge of that organisation. According to that Scheme, scholars and lecturers would tour the entire State regularly reading out the ancient epics and explaining their message to the people. The tours of the Ministers and festivals of each locality would also be made to synchronise with the programme for these cultural activities.

Labour Housing.

25. The Labour Housing Corporation was constituted in August 1952. As an immediate measure, the construction of 200 quarters has been proposed for the labourers of Sri Krishnarajendra Mills, Mysore, 100 quarters for the labourers of the Hindustan Air Craft and 100 quarters for the labourers of Indian Telephone Industry. The question of increased assistance from the Centre by way of grants and loans under the subsidised scheme of Labour Housing was under correspondence. There is an indication of assistance to the extent of at least Rs. 50 lakhs during the current year. Labour Housing is receiving earnest consideration and with

reference to the Central assistance which may be actually received, increased grants will be provided.

Distress Relief.

26. During the first year of their assuming charge, the present Ministry had to face acute distress conditions in large areas in the districts of Kolar, Tumkur, Chitaldrug and certain other tracts in the remaining districts. The Ministry took timely and bold steps to tide over the difficult situation and rendered liberal aid to the people of the affected areas. They appointed a Special Officer with State-wide jurisdiction and launched an elaborate programme of relief works in all the distress areas. The Chief Minister's Relief Fund was sponsored and also a large sum of money was spent out of the Famine Relief Fund and out of general revenues. Various kinds of relief works, such as desilting of tanks, excavation of temporary wells, construction of inter-villages and approach roads, were expeditiously undertaken. About 4,000 tons of hay of the value of Rs. 5 lakhs were procured and distributed to the distress areas. Besides, a sum of nearly Rs. 5 lakhs was provided for subsidies on account of irrigation wells. As a measure of relief to ryots, land revenue to the extent of Rs. 5·3 lakhs was remitted and the collection of land revenue to the extent of Rs. 4·5 lakhs was suspended for the year 1951-52. Two hundred and sixteen Government Depots were opened to cater to the needs of the rural population. In all, so far, a sum of nearly Rs. 80 lakhs was spent on several relief measures.

Agriculture.

27. The present Ministry have initiated several new schemes of agricultural development and research. A pilot training-*cum*-development-project was started with the aid of the Ford Foundation Trust and the Government of India. The project comprises of 100 villages and its training centre is located at the Visvesvaraya Canal Farm, Mandya. The first batch of 31 workers was trained and sent to several Extension Centres in T.-Narasipur, Malavalli and Sira Taluks and to the Community Project in Sorab and Shikaripur Taluks. Measures were under way to popularise the Japanese method of paddy cultivation in a targeted area of 20,000 acres in the State. The agricultural education in Kannada Agricultural Schools was re-orientated with a view to impart practical training in the modern methods of agricultural production. The admission to these schools was reserved exclusively for the farmers' sons. In

the Research Section of the Agricultural Department, a new hybrid, called "Bangaracoi" was evolved and is reported to be a very promising variety of paddy. New methods of pest control by biological methods, such as parasitisation and release of predators were evolved and it is a matter of pride that in this new field, Mysore has been and is still the pioneer among the States of the Union.

Co-operation.

28. The present Ministry is paying increased attention to the development of co-operative movement in the State. There were 5,186 Co-operative Societies of all types during the year, having a membership of more than 6·6 lakhs with a paid up share capital of Rs. 1·5 crores and a working capital of Rs. 7 crores. With a view to provide small working capital to the people engaged on small scale industries in the rural areas and also to improve the quality and quantity of production in these industries, the Central Co-operative Rural Industrial Financing Bank was recently started at Bangalore. The Bank has already enrolled 108 village group Development Committees, which have paid a share capital of Rs. 4,36,915. The possibilities of entrusting the Apex Bank with the administration of the rural short-term credit to the agriculturists from the financial assistance expected from the agricultural credit department of the Reserve Bank of India, Bombay, are engaging the immediate attention of the present Ministry.

Community Project.

29. The Community Project is another important scheme of development which the present Ministry has taken up for execution. The Project was inaugurated on October 2nd, 1952, and is spread over a period of three years and is estimated to cost Rs. 65 lakhs, of which the Central Government's share will be Rs. 22½ lakhs and the State Government's share Rs. 42½ lakhs. The project area has a coverage of 790 square miles and a population of 129,708 spread over 491 villages. The area is divided into three development blocks for the purpose of implementation of the programme in the three years of the Project period. The work during the first year was taken up in the first development block, with headquarters at Shiralkoppa.

Grow More Food Scheme.

30. The several Grow More Food Schemes which were in operation in the State during the previous years were continued during the year as well. The Government of

India sanctioned a sum of Rs. 100·20 lakhs and the grant of Rs. 31·10 lakhs. The expenditure on account of the several Grow More Food Schemes in operation during the year up to the end of December 1952 amounted to Rs. 57·07 lakhs, while the anticipated outlay in respect of these schemes for the remaining period of the year is Rs. 99·11 lakhs. Several new schemes for agricultural research and development have been initiated. Measures are under way to popularise the Japanese method of paddy cultivation all over the State.

31. During the year, His Highness the Maharaja toured in Mysore and Bangalore Districts and visited distressed areas in Kolar and Tumkur Districts. His Highness spent three weeks in Kashmir during April-May 1952 and visited places of pilgrimage in South India in August 1952. In January-February 1953, His Highness visited places of interest in Northern India and attended the Conference of Governors and Rajpramukhs at New Delhi. His Highness also visited Coorg in May 1952 and undertook a tour in South Canara visiting Mangalore and Udipi in January 1953. In March 1953, His Highness gave an "At Home" at Chamundi Gymakhana, Mysore, on the occasion of the Namakaranam of Prince Sri Srikanta Datta Narasimharaja Wadiyar and visited Sravanabelagola in connection with the Mahamastakabhisheka Celebrations.

32. Among the distinguished persons who visited the State during the year were Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister of India, Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, Vice-President of India, Dr. Ralph Bunche of America, Dr. Chester Bowles, U.S. Ambassador in India, Sir S. Ivor Jennings, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Ceylon and Dr. Oginga Odinga, African Leader.

33. The more important of the Delegations who visited the State during the year were the Press Delegation from Iran, the Turkish Parliamentary Delegation, the Australian Press Delegation, the Turkish Press Delegation, the Nigerian Good Will Mission, the Burmese Military Mission and the Yugoslavia Goodwill Mission.

34. The important Conferences that were held in the State during the year were the Indian Philosophical Congress in Mysore, the Meeting of the Industrial Commission on Irrigation and the Conference of the Central Boilers' Board, Mysore.

CHAPTER II—PROTECTION.

(i) Legislative Assembly.

35. The Legislative Assembly met three times during the year. The Budget Session for 1952-53 commenced on 18th June 1952 and concluded on 16th July 1952, the October Session commenced on 20th October 1952 and concluded on 25th October 1952. The Budget Session for 1953-54 commenced 9th March 1953 and adjourned on 11th April 1953 to meet again on 13th July 1953.

36. As required by the Constitution of India, His Highness the Maharaja addressed the members of the Legislative Assembly and the Legislative Council assembled together on 19th June 1952 and 7th March 1953.

37. One thousand and seventy-four questions were admitted. Answers were furnished in regard to 603 Questions and 500 Questions were put on the floor of the House. Questions.

38. Nine Short Notice Questions were admitted. Answers to 7 Questions were furnished. Short Notice Questions.

39. The following Bills were passed during the first two Sessions of the Legislative Assembly :— Bills.

Budget Session 1952

(1) The Mysore High Court (Amendment) Bill, 1952.
(2) The Mysore University (Amendment) Bill, 1952.
*(3) The Mysore Court Fees (Amendment) Bill, 1952.
*(4) The Mysore Legislature Salaries Bill, 1952.
(5) The Mysore Maternity Benefit (Amendment) Bill, 1952.
*(6) The Mysore Ministers Salaries and Allowances Bill, 1952.
(7) The Mysore Village Panchayets and District Boards (Amendment) Bill, 1952.
(8) The Mysore Places of Public Resort Bill, 1952.
(9) The Mysore Agricultural Produce Markets (Amendment) Bill, 1952.
(10) The Mysore Prohibition of Smoking in Show Houses and Public Halls Bill, 1952.

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(11) The Mysore Drugs Control (Amendment) Bill, 1952.

(12) The Mysore Restriction of Habitual Offenders Bill, 1952.

(13) The Mysore Silkworm Seed (Control of Distribution) Bill, 1952.

and (14) The Mysore Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1952.

The asterisk indicates Bills passed after reference to Select Committees.

October Session, 1952.

(1) The Mysore Cinemas (Regulation) Bill, 1952.

(2) The Mysore Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 1952.

40. The Mysore Kolar Gold Fields Municipal Bill, 1952, was referred to Select Committee:

Resolutions.

41. One hundred seventy-four Resolutions tabled by members were admitted. Out of 15 Resolutions taken up for discussion, 12 were withdrawn by the leave of the House, 2 were put to vote and negatived and one was passed.

Adjournment Motions.

42. Seven adjournment motions tabled by members were ruled out of order.

Privilege Motions.

43. Two privilege motions tabled by members were ruled out of order.

Elections.

44. Sri H. Siddaiya, B.A., LL.B., was elected as the Speaker and Sri R. Chennigaramiah was elected as the Deputy Speaker of the Legislative Assembly during the Budget Session 1952. Elections to the Senate of the Mysore University, the Public Accounts Committee, the Estimates Committee, the Board of Industries, the House Committee, the Rules Committee and the Privileges Committee were held.

Food situation.

45. A debate on the food situation in the State was initiated by the Minister for Home Affairs and Agriculture during the October Session, 1952. He explained to the House the food situation during the period 1952 and the policy of Government regarding gradual decontrol. An amendment tabled by a member was adopted by the House. A large number of members took part in the debate and offered their suggestions.

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Financial Business.

46. The Chief Minister presented the Budget for 1952-53 on 23rd June 1952. There was a general discussion on the Budget for four days and voting of demands for grants for ten days. Forty-seven cut motions were discussed and withdrawn by the leave of the House. Ten were put to vote and negatived. During the October Session, 1952, the Minister for Revenue and Public Works placed before the House the statement of Additional and supplementary estimates for 1952-53. Voting of demands for supplementary grants occupied one day.

Special Motions.

47. During the Budget Session, 1952, the Minister for Law and Education initiated debate on the prevailing system of education in the State. A large number of members took part in the debate and offered their suggestions in formulating a new system contemplated by Government. During the Budget Session 1952, there was a debate on the address of thanks to His Highness the Maharaja for two days. Of the three amendments tabled, two were withdrawn by the leave of the House and one was put to vote and negatived. The main motion without amendment was adopted.

Condolence.

48. In the October Session of the Legslative Assembly 1952, condolence resolutions in respect of the demise of Sri S. C. Malliah and Sri Devarakondappa were passed by the Assembly.

Budget Session, 1953.

Questions.

49. Six hundred and sixty-seven Questions were admitted. Answers were furnished in regard to 616 Questions and 526 Questions were put on the floor of the House.

Short Notice Questions.

50. Thirteen Short Notice Questions were admitted. Answers to 12 questions were furnished.

Bills.

51. The following Bills were passed during the Session.—

(1) The Mysore Alienated Villages (Protection of Tenants and Miscellaneous Provisions) (Amendment) Bill, 1953.

(2) The Mysore Agriculturists Relief (Amendment) Bill, 1953.

(3) The Mysore Public Debt Bill, 1953.

(4) The Mysore Government Savings Certificate (Amendment) Bill, 1953.

PROTECTION

(5) The Mysore General Clauses (Amendment) Bill, 1953.

(6) The Motor Vehicles (Mysore Amendment) Bill, 1953.

(7) The Mysore Police (Amendment) Bill, 1953.

(8) The Mysore Stamp (Amendment) Bill, 1953.

(9) The Mysore Public Health (Amendment) Bill, 1953.

(10) The Mysore Elementary Education and Motor Vehicles Taxation and Tolls (Amendment) Bill, 1953.

(11) The Mysore Motor Spirit (Taxation on Sales) (Amendment) Bill, 1953.

(12) The Industrial Disputes (Mysore Amendment) Bill, 1953.

(13) The Mysore Appropriation Bill, 1953.

(14) The Mysore Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1953.

(15) The Evacuee Interest (Separation) Mysore Supplementary Bill, 1953.

and (16) The Mysore Sales Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1953.

52. The following Bills were referred to Select Committees :—

(1) The Mysore Village Offices (Amendment) Bill, 1953.

(2) The Mysore (Personal and Miscellaneous) Inams Abolition Bill, 1953.

Resolutions.

53. One hundred and fifteen resolutions tabled by the members were admitted. Out of 15 resolutions taken up for discussion, 12 were withdrawn by the leave of the House, 2 were put to vote and negatived and one was adopted.

Adjournment Motions.

54. Three adjournment motions were given notice of during the session. All of them were ruled out of order.

Motion of Thanks.

55. An address of thanks to His Highness the Maharaja for the speech delivered to the members of the Legislature was adopted after debate for two days.

Privileges Motion.

56. A motion of privilege regarding the arrest of Sri P. M. Swamidorai, a member of the House tabled by Sri J. Mohamed Imam was admitted and referred to the Committee of Privileges.

PROTECTION

57. The House ratified by a resolution moved by the Minister for Law and Education the amendment of Article 81 of the Constitution as proposed to be made by the Constitution Second Amendment Bill, in the Parliament. Constitution Amendment No. 2. Bill.

58. The matter of alleged disqualification of Sri T. Siddalingaiya, member of the House under Article 192 of the Constitution which was raised by Sri B. V. Narayana Reddy, another member, was referred to the decision of the Rajpramukh. Reference to Rajpramukh.

59. The Budget estimates for 1953-54 were presented to the House by the leader of the House on 10th March 1953. General discussion on the Budget occupied five days and the voting of demands for grants ten days. Of 748 cut motions tabled, 55 were discussed and withdrawn by the leave of the House and 12 were put to vote and negatived. Demands for supplementary and additional grants for the year 1952-53 were also voted. Three cut-motions were moved of which two were withdrawn and one was put to vote and lost. Financial Business.

60. Condolence resolutions were adopted in respect of the demise of the following persons, namely.— General.

(1) Marshal Stalin, the Premier of the Republic of of Soviet Russia.

(2) Sri N. Gopalaswami Iyengar, Home and States Minister, Government of India.

(3) Sri M. Shankarlinge Gowda, Member of the Legislative Assembly.

(4) Sri M. Krishnaswami Pillay,

and (5) Patel Pattibasappa, member of the old Representative Assembly.

(ii) Legislative Council.

61. As required by the Constitution of India, His Highness the Maharaja addressed the members of the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly assembled together on 19th June 1952 and 7th March 1953.

62. The Legislative Council met three times during the year. The Budget Session for 1952-53 commenced on 16th June 1952 and concluded on 30th July 1952, the October Session commenced on 20th October 1952 and concluded on 25th October 1952. The Budget Session

for 1953-54 commenced on 9th March 1953 and adjourned on 11th April 1953 to meet again on 13th July 1953.

Questions

63. During the first two Sessions, one hundred and eight Questions were admitted. Answers were furnished in regard to 98 Questions. Ninety-one Questions were put on the floor of the House.

Short Notice Questions.

64. Six Short Notice Questions were admitted. Answer to one Question was furnished.

Bills

65. The following Bills were passed during the first two Sessions of the Legislative Council :—

Budget Session, 1952.

(1) The Mysore High Court (Amendment) Bill, 1952.
(2) The Mysore University (Amendment) Bill, 1952.
(3) The Mysore Court Fees (Amendment) Bill, 1952.
(4) The Mysore Legislature Salaries Bill, 1952
(5) The Mysore Maternity Benefit (Amendment) Bill, 1952.
(6) The Mysore Ministers Salaries and Allowances Bill, 1952.
(7) The Mysore Village Panchayets and District Boards (Amendment) Bill, 1952.
(8) The Mysore Places of Public Resort Bill, 1952.
(9) The Mysore Agricultural Produce Markets (Amendment) Bill, 1952.
(10) The Mysore Prohibition of Smoking in Show Houses and Public Halls Bill, 1952.
(11) The Mysore Drugs Control (Amendment) Bill, 1952.
(12) The Mysore Restriction of Habitual Offenders Bill, 1952.
(13) The Mysore Silkworm Seed (Control Distribution) Bill, 1952.

and (14) The Mysore Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1952.

October Session, 1952.

(1) The Mysore Cinemas (Regulation) Bill, 1952.
(2) The Mysore Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 1952.

Resolutions

66. Thirty-seven Resolutiones tabled by members were admitted. Out of eight Resolutions taken up for discussion, seven were withdrawn by the leave of the House and one was put to vote and negatived.

67. Out of eight Adjournment Motions, tabled, seven were disallowed by the Chair and one was not pressed for discussion. Adjournment Motions.

68. A Privilege motion tabled by a member was withdrawn by the leave of the House. Privilege Motions.

69. A debate on the Address of thanks to His Highness the Maharaja took place for two days. Of the three amendments moved, one was withdrawn by the leave of the House and two were put to vote and negatived. The main motion without amendment was adopted. Special Motions.

70. A special motion regarding the food situation and the levy system moved by the Minister for Home Affairs and Agriculture was talked out in the Council during the October session, 1952. A special motion regarding the educational system prevailing in the State was also debated upon for one day and various suggestions were offered by members.

71. The Chief Minister presented to the House the Budget for the year 1952-53 during the Budget Session, 1952. The Minister for Industries presented the Additional and Supplementary Grants for 1952-53. The general discussion on the Budget occupied two days and on the Additional and Supplementary grants one day. Budget discussion.

72. Sri K. T. Bhashyam, B.A., B.L., and Sri P. Gopalakrishna Setty, B.A., B.L., were elected as Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the Council respectively during the the Budget Session, 1952. Elections to the Mysore University Senate, the Privileges Committee, the House Committee, and to the Rules Committee were held. Elections

73. In the October Session, 1952 condolence resolutions in respect of the demise of Sri S. C. Malliah and Sri Devarakondappa were passed by the Council. Condolence

Budget Session, 1953.

74. Out of 82 starred Questions 79 were answered on the floor of the House and out of 75 unstarred Questions 73 were answered. Questions.

75. Out of 4 Short Notice Questions tabled during the Session, 3 were admitted and answered. Short Notice Questions.

76. Twenty-two Resolutions were tabled of which 7 were discussed and withdrawn. Reslolutions

77. An article appearing in the daily 'Satya', dated 9th April 1953, reflecting on the proceedings and members of the Council was taken note of and referred to the Committee of Privileges for consideration and report during the adjourned sittings.

78. *Bills.*—The following Bills were passed by the Legislative Council :—

(1) The Mysore Alienated Villages (Protection of Tenants and Miscellaneous Provisions) (Amendment) Bill, 1953.

(2) The Mysore Agriculturists Relief (Amendment) Bill, 1953.

(3) The Mysore Public Debt Bill, 1953.

(4) The Mysore Government Savings Certificate (Amendment) Bill, 1953.

(5) The Mysore General Clauses (Amendment) Bill, 1953.

(6) The Motor Vehicles (Mysore Amendment) Bill, 1953.

(7) The Mysore Stamp (Amendment) Bill, 1953.

(8) The Mysore Public Health (Amendment) Bill, 1953.

(9) The Mysore Elementary Education and Motor Vehicles Taxation and Tolls (Amendment) Bill, 1953.

(10) The Mysore Motor Spirit (Taxation on Sales) (Amendment) Bill, 1953.

(11) The Industrial Disputes (Mysore Amendment) Bill, 1953.

(12) The Mysore Appropriation Bill, 1953.

(13) The Mysore Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1953.

(14) The Evacuee Interest (Separation) Mysore Supplementary Bill, 1953.

(15) The Mysore Sales Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1953.

(16) The Mysore Municipal Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1953.

and (17) The Mysore House Rent and Accommodation Control (Amendment) Bill, 1953.

79. The Mysore Police (Amendment) Bill, 1953 as passed by the Legislative Assembly was referred to Select Committee.

PROTECTION

80. An address of thanks to His Highness the Maharaja for the speech delivered to the members of the Legislature on 7th March 1953 was moved and adopted. Four amendments which were moved to the motion were either withdrawn or put to vote and negatived. Address of Thanks.

81. The Budget Estimates for 1953-54 were presented to the House on 10th March, 1953 by the Minister for Law and Education in the absence of the Chief Minister. General discussion on the Budget occupied four days. General discussion on supplementary and Additional grants occupied one day. Financial Business.

82. The House ratified by a resolution moved by the Minister for Law and Education the amendment of Article 81 of the Constitution as proposed to be made by the Constitution (Second Amendment) Bill in the Parliament. Constitution Amendment No. 2 Bill.

83. There was a debate for three days on the Report of the Education Reforms Committee. A large number of members took part in the debate and expressed their views. Education Reforms Committee Report:

84. Two adjournment motions were tabled. One was ruled out of order and the other was withdrawn. Adjournment Motion.

85. Half hour discussions took place on two days on matters of public importance which had been the subject of questions and answers in the Council. Half hour Discussions.

86. The House condoled the deaths of Marshall Stalin, the Premier of the Republic of Soviet Russia, Sri Gopalaswami Iyengar, Home and States Minister, Government of India, Sri M. Shankarlingegowda, Member, Legislative Assembly, Sri M. Krishnaswamy Pillai, and Patel Patti Basappa, Members of the old Representative Assembly. General.

(iii) (a) Legislative Enactments.

1. *The Mysore Stamp (Amendment) Act,* 1952 *(Act IX of* 1952).—This Act inserts a new article 23A in Schedule I-A to the principal Act of 1900 in order to provide for the payment of enrolment fee in respect of Advocates in the form of non-judicial stamp (in place of payment in the form of court fee stamps which was obtaining till then), bringing into force in the State the two Central Acts, namely, the Bar Councils Act, 1926 and the Legal Practitioners' Act, 1879.

2. *The Mysore Appropriation Act*, 1952 (*Act X of* 1952).—This Act authorises payment and appropriation of a further sum of five hundred and forty one lakhs four thousand and seven hundred rupees from and out of the consolidated fund of the State to the service of the year ending on the 31st day of March 1952.

3. *The Mysore Appropriation (Vote on Account) Act*, 1952 (*Act XI of* 1952).—This Act authorises the withdrawal of a sum of one thousand ninety one lakhs and fifty four thousand rupees from and out of the consolidated fund of the State to the service of a part of the financial year 1952-53.

4. *The Mysore Legislature (Prevention of Disqualification (Amendment) Act*, 1952 (*Act XII of* 1952).—This Act amends the principal Act of 1951 to extend its benefits to the holders of the offices of Chairman, Director or Member of any Committee, Board or Council appointed by the Government of India or any State Government specified in the First Schedule to the Constitution of India.

5. *The Mysore Tenancy Act*, 1952 (*Act XIII of* 1952).—This Act regulates the law which governs the relations of landlords and tenants of agricultural lands and regulates and imposes restrictions on the transfer of agricultural lands, dwelling houses, sites and lands appurtenant thereto belonging to or occupied by agriculturists in the State. The main provisions relate to (1) fixity of minimum period of tenancy and maximum rent payable (2) enquiry as regards reasonable rent (3) prohibition of receipt of rent in terms of service or labour, (4) termination of tenancy in specified circumstances, (5) bar of eviction from dwelling houses, and (6) giving receipts for rent. Provisions have also been made for appeals and for revision by Government.

6. The Act implements the recommendations of the Committee constituted by the Government in 1948 to examine the revision of the Land Revenue System in the State.

7. *The Code of Civil Procedure (Mysore Amendment) Act*, 1952 (*Act XIV of* 1952).—This Act amends the Code of Civil Procedure 1908 (Central Act) to make provision for exemption from attachment of bonus payable to a servant of the State Government who has insured his life

under the rules in force relating to the official branch of the Mysore Government Life Insurance Department. It continues the benefit which was conferred under the Mysore Code of Civil Procedure.

8. *The Payment of Wages (Mysore Amendment) Act,* 1952 (*Act XV of* 1952).—This Act amends the principal Act of 1936 (Central Act) in its application to the State, in order to provide for deductions from the wages of an employed person who is re-employed after his services have been terminated, any amount paid to him from a provident fund or as a gratuity on such termination and for deductions specially authorised by the State Government for a purpose beneficial to the employed person.

9. These provisions are the same as those found in the Mysore Payment of Wages Act, 1948, which was superseded by the extension of the Central Act to the State.

10. *The Mysore Labour (Administration) Act,* 1952 (*Act XVI of* 1952).—This Act is enacted to make provision for the administration of the Labour Department in the State and for the continuance of the labour associations registered under the State Act of 1942 as trade unions under the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926. It repeals the State Act of 1942.

11. *The Mysore Warehouses (Amendment) Act,* 1952 (*Act XVII of* 1952).—This Act exempts Co-operative Societies from the restrictions imposed by Section 23 of the principal Act which prohibits a warehouseman from dealing in or lending money on goods received by him for deposit in his warehouse. It provides also for certain other concessions to the Co-operative Societies.

12. *The Mysore Court Fees (Amendment) Act,* 1952 (*Act XVIII of* 1952).—This Act amends the principal Act of 1900 to enhance the rates of court fee payable in suits and on probates, letters of administration and succession certificates. Since the Indian Divorce Act, 1869 and the Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act, 1936, have been extended to Mysore under the Part B States Laws Act, 1951, provision has also been made fixing the court fees payable on petitions, plaints and memoranda of appeals under these Acts.

13. *The Mysore Ministers' Salaries and Allowances Act,* 1952 (*Act XIX of* 1952).—This Act provides for and regulates the payment of salaries and allowances to the Ministers of the Mysore State, and certain other matters. The main provisions of the Act are the following;—

14. The Chief Minister and every other Minister should be paid a salary of nine hundred rupees per mensem, a conveyance allowance of two hundred and fifty rupees per mensem and a house rent allowance of two hundred and fifty rupees per mensem, no house rent allowance being paid to Ministers for whom free and furnished residences are provided by the Government. The Chief Minister should be paid a sumptuary allowance of five thousand rupees per annum. The Government may provide free and fully furnished residences to the Ministers at Bangalore and similar residences or other accommodation at Mysore. The Government may also purchase and provide suitable conveyances for the use of each Minister. A Minister and the members of his family are entitled free of charge, to accommodation in hospitals maintained by the Government and to medical attendance and treatment.

15. *The Mysore Legislature Salaries Act,* 1952 (*Act XX of* 1952).—This Act makes provisions for the payment of salaries and allowances to the Speaker and Deputy Speaker, the Chairman and the Deputy Chairman and members of the Legislative Assembly and the Legislative Council, repealing State Act, II of 1951 which had made provision for the payment of salaries and allowances only to the members of the Legislative Assembly.

The main provisions of the Act are the following :—.

16. The Speaker, Legislative Assembly and Chairman, Legislative Council should be paid a salary of nine hundred rupees per mensem, a conveyance allowance of two hundred and fifty rupees per mensem, a sumptuary allowance of one thousand rupees per annum and a house rent allowance of two hundred and fifty rupees per mensem, no house rent allowance being paid to a Speaker or Chairman, for whom free and furnished residence is provided by Government. The Government may provide free and fully furnished residences to the Speaker and Chairman at Bangalore and may purchase and provide suitable conveyances for their

use. The Deputy Speaker and the Deputy Chairman should be paid a salary of three hundred and fifty rupees per mensem and the Members of the Assembly and the Council should be paid a salary of one hundred and fifty rupees per mensem.

17. *The Mysore Appropriation (No. 2) Act*, 1952 (*Act XXI of* 1952).—This Act authorises payment and appropriation of a sum of rupees two thousand nine hundred and sixty-nine lakhs, eighty-five thousand and one hundred from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State to the service of the year ending on the 31st day of March 1953.

18. *The Mysore University (Amendment) Act*, 1952 (*Act XXII of* 1952).—This Act provides for certain changes in the constitution of the Senate in respect of the appointment of ex-officio members and also for the election of members of the Senate from both the Houses of the State Legislature.

19. *The Mysore Restriction of Habitual Offenders' Act*, 1952 (*Act XXIII of* 1952).—This Act, imposes certain restrictions on habitual offenders in the State. The more important of the provisions relate to (1) power of Government to notify habitual offenders, (2) power to restrict movements of notified offenders and (3) power to place notified offenders in settlements (industrial, agricultural and reformatory).

20. The Act implements the recommendations of the Committees appointed by the Government of India to enquire into the working of the Criminal Tribes Act, 1924.

21. *The Mysore High Court (Amendment) Act*, 1952 (*Act XXIV of* 1952).—This Act amends section 15 (2) of the principal Act of 1884 for removing the condition to be satisfied before a Bench could make a reference to a Full Bench of cases not being appealable; the amendment became necessary consequent on the constitutional provision of appeals to the Supreme Court.

22. *The Mysore Drugs (Control) (Amendment) Act*, 1952 (*Act XXV of* 1952).—This Act amends the principal Act, of 1950 to delete the provisions for requisition or acquisition of drugs as they were not strictly in conformity with Article 31 (2) of the Constitution. Certain minor amendments have also been made to bring the law in conformity with the provisions of the Control of Drugs (Control) Act, 1950.

PROTECTION

23. *The Mysore Agricultural Produce Markets (Amendment) Act*, 1952 (*Act, XXVI of* 1952).—This Act amends the principal Act of 1939 to make provisisn for the Chief Marketing Officer directing amendment of the bye-laws made by market committees in order to ensure prompt and efficient discharge of work by them.

24. *The Mysore Places of Public Resort Act*, 1952 (*Act XXVII of* 1952).—This Act provides for licensing places of public resort or entertainment, appointment of licensing authority, inspection of buildings and grant of licenses and revocation and suspension of licenses. Provision has also been made for appeal to the District Magistrates from the orders of the Licensing Authority.

25. *The Mysore Village Panchayets and District Boards (Amendment) Act*, 1952 (*Act, XXVIII of* 1952).—In this Act provision has been made for the assignment of a portion of the net land revenue instead of gross land revenue to the Village Panchayets and District Boards and also for the levy of a local cess on all items of land revenue and forest revenue. Provision has also been made for dissolution of Village Panchayets and District Boards (functioning on the date of commencement of the principal Act) from the date of the reconstitution of new village panchayets and district boards and for the continuance of Chairman and Presidents till the reconstitution of these local bodies.

26. *The Mysore Prohibition of Smoking in Show Houses and Public Halls Act*, 1952 (*Act XXIX of* 1952).—This Act makes provisions for prohibiting smoking in the auditorium or on the stage of show houses, that is, places used for demonstration or exhibiting to the public of cinematographic films, dramatical pantomimes or musical performances or public halls, that is chambers or halls used as places of public assembly or meeting during the period of exhibition, demonstration or meeting and for penalising offenders.

27. *The Mysore Appropriation (No. 3) Act*, 1952 (*Act XXX of* 1952).—This Act authorises payment and appropriation of a further sum of one hundred and eighty-six lakhs, six thousand and eight hundred rupees from and out of the consolidated fund of the State to the service of the year ending on the 31st day of March 1953.

28. *The Mysore Cinemas (Regulation) Act*, 1952 (*Act XXXI of* 1952).—This Act regulates exhibitions by means of cinematograph. The more important of the provisions deal with licensing of cinema houses, appointment of Licensing Authority, penalty for contravention of the provisions, revocation of licenses on conviction and granting exemption subject to specified conditions.

29. *The Mysore Maternity Benefit (Amendment) Act*, 1952 (*Act XXXII of* 1952).—This Act amends the principal Act, of 1937 to enable women whose average daily wage exceeds eight annas to continue to get their daily wages during the period of confinement.

30. *The Mysore Silkworm Seed (Control of Distribution) Act*, 1952 (*Act XXXIII of* 1952).—This Act regulates the production, supply and distribution of silkworm seed in the State. It provides *inter alia* for the licensing of the manufacture of silkworm seeds, regulation of the rearing of silkworm from silkworm seeds, control of cocoon markets and the licensing of reeling establishments.

31. *The Mysore Appropriation Act*, 1953 (*Act No. 1 of* 1953).—This Act authorises payment and appropriation of a further sum of eighty-nine lakhs fifteen thousand and four hundred rupees from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State to the services of the year ending on the 31st day of March 1953.

32. *The Mysore Appropriation (No. 2) Act*, 1953 (*Act No. 2 of* 1953).—This Act authorises payment and appropriation of a sum of thirty-two crores nineteen lakhs seventy-seven thousand and one hundred rupees from and out of the consolidated fund of the State to the services of the year ending on the 31st day of March 1953.

33. *The Mysore Elementary Education and Motor Vehicles Taxation and Tolls (Amendment) Act*, 1953 (*Act No. 3 of* 1953).—This Act provides for the increase of the maximum rate of education cess and also the maximum rates of taxes on motor vehicles according to a new Schedule.

(ii) (*b*) Rules and Notifications under Enactments in force in Mysore.

1. Republishes Notification No. Fac. 61 (50) dated 5-3-1952 of the Ministry of Labour, Government of India,

empowering Officers appointed under Section 15 (1) of the Payment of Wages Act.

(No. L.S. 28—L.W. 2-52-2, dated 2nd April 1952.)

2. Publishes "Mysore Payment of Wages (Procedure) Rules" 1952, under section 26 (1) of the Act, and in supersession of the provisions Mysore Payment of wages (procedure) Rules, 1948.

(No. L.S. 30—L.W. 173-51-6, dated 4th April 1952.)

3. Publishes Rules under the payment of Wages Act 1936 (IV of 36), under Section 26 (2) in supersession of the Mysore Payment of Wages Rules, 1948.

(No. L.S. 33—L.W. 178-51-7, dated 4th April 1952.)

4. Appoints the Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Plantation Division to be the Inspector in respect of Plantations under Section 14 (3) of the Payment of Wages Act.

(No. L.S. 90—L.W. 71-51-16, dated 7th April 1951.)

5. Extendes all the provisions of the Payment of Wages Act, 1936 to all classes of persons employed in Plantations in the State under Section 1 (5) of the Act.

(No. L.S. 92—L.W. 71-51-17, dated 7th April 1953.)

6. Specifies the authority to whom intimation by the Employer of any Lock-out or Strike referred to in Section 22 (3) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 shall be sent.

(No. L.S. 160—L.W. 8-52-2, dated 10th April 1952.)

7. Publishes the addition of a note to each of the Notifications issued under the Minimum Wages Act prescribing minimum wages, as regards the application of Cost of Living Index figures.

(No. L.S. 336—L.W. 29-51-40, dated 25th April 1952.)

8. Declares the Iron and Steel Industry to be a public Utility Service for the purposes of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, under Section 2 sub-clause (vi).

(No. L.S. 503—L.W. 318-51-4, dated 3rd May 1952.)

9. Appoints persons as Inspectors under Section 5 (1) of the Indian Boilers' Act, 1923 in specified areas of the State.

(No. L.S. 600—L.W. 504-51-10, dated 5th May 1952.)

10. Makes an addition to the list under Part I of the Schedule to the Minimum Wages Act viz, "Employment in any Ceramic Industry" as Item 13.

(No. L.S. 635—L.W. 34-51-5, dated 7th May 1952.)

11. Exempts the General and Revenue Secretariat Club from all the provisions of the Mysore Shops and Establishments Act, 1948.

(No. L.S. 640—L.W. 61-52-2, dated 8th May 1952.)

12. Exempts all the Co-operative Institutions in the State registered under the Mysore Co-operative Societies' Act, 1948 from all the provisions of the Mysore Shops and Establishments Act, 1948.

(No. L.S. 806—L.W. 61-52-4, dated 17th May 1952.)

13. Exempts the branches of the Standard Vacuum Oil Co., Ltd., in the State from the provisions of Section 25 (1) and (2) of the Shops and Establishments Act, 1948 as their leave rules are not less favourable than those for which provision is made in sub-sections (1) and (2) of Section 25 of the Act.

(No. L.S. 876—L.W. 234-51-4, dated 22nd May 1952.)

14. Directs collection of Statistics in respect of matters specified, under Section 3 (1) of the Industrial statistics Act.

(No. L.S. 939—L.W. 219-51-11, dated 27th May 1952.)

15. Appoints Officers to be the Statistics authorities for collection of Statistics in respect of matters specified under Section 4 of the Industrial Statistics Act, 1942.

(No. L.S. 942—L.W. 219-51-12, dated 27th May 1952.)

16. Appoints Inspectors under the minimum wages Act, 1948 in specified areas.

(No. L.S. 1278—L.W. 114-52-2, dated 12th June 1952.)

17. Publishes the Mysore Factories Rules, 1952.

(No. L.S. 1753—L.W. 178-51-18, dated 11th July 1952.)

18. Exempts all Central Government undertakings in the State from the operation of the provisions of Welfare Officers (Recruitment and Conditions of Service) Rules 1951, subject to compliance of the provisions of the Labour Officers (Central Pool) Recruitment and conditions of Service Rules, 1951.

(No. L. S. 1780—L.W. 93-52-10, dated 14th July 1952.)

19. Constitutes the Mysore Labour Housing Corporation under Section 5 of the Mysore Labour Housing Act, 1949.

(No. L.S. 2316-400—L.W. 170-51-2, dated 9th August 1952.)

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20. Authorises the deduction from wages of the Employees of the Indian Telephone Industries Ltd., Duravaninagar, for the recovery of the loans granted out of the Rafi Welfare Fund, under Section 7 (2) (m) of the Payment of Wages Act.

(No. L.S. 2440—L.W. 60-52-4, dated 12th August 1952.)

21. Notifies draft rules under the Workmen's Compensation Act.

(No. L.S. 2542—L.W. 156-51-2, dated 16th August 1952.)

22. Appoints certain Magistrates to be authorities to hear and decide all claims arising out of payment of less than the minimum rates of wages to employees employed or paid in the respective areas, under Section 20 (1) of the Act.

(No. L.S. 2930—L.W. 96-51-7, dated 21st August 1952.)

23. Notifies draft Rules, under Section 29 of the Indian Boilers' Act, 1923.

(No. L.S. 2937—L.W. 102-52-4, dated 27th August 1952.)

24. Exempts the Bowring Institute, Bangalore, from the provisions of Section 14 of the Shops and Establishments Act, in respect of certain employees.

(No. L.S. 3280—LW. 61-52-9, dated 10th September 1952.

25. Appoints certain Courts as Appellate Courts under Section 11 (1) (b) of the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926.

(No. L S. 3344—L.W. 83-52-8, dated 12th September 1952.)

26. Publishes the Mysore Employees' State Insurance Court Rules, 1952.

(No. L.S. 3442—L.W. 257-51-13, dated 17th September 1952.

27. Exempts Shops exclusively dealing with the sale of newspapers and periodicals from the provisions of Section 11 (1) of the Mysore Shops and Establishments Act.

(No. L.S. 3545—L.W. 61-52-11, dated 25th September 1951.)

28. Appoints Mr. J. K. Lindsay of Messrs. John Taylor and Sons, Ltd., as representative of the K.G.F. Mining Board on the Mysore Labour Housing Corporation.

(No. L.S. 3647-704—L.W. 170-51-6, dated 6th October 1952.)

29. Appoints officers to be Inspectors for securing compliance with the provisions of the Employment of Children Act, 1938 in specified areas.

(No. L.S. 3815—L.W. 230-52-2, dated 9th October 1952.)

30. Amends Rule 7, clause IV of the Welfare Officers' (Recruitment and Conditions of Service) Rules, 1951, under Sections 49, 50 and 112 of the Indian Factories Act, 1948.
(No. L.S. 3878—L.W. 103-52-3, dated 13th October 1952.)

31. Amends the Industrial Disputes (Mysore) Rules, 1951.
(No. L.S. 3987—L.W. 39-52-13, dated 18th October 1952.)

32. Designates the Commissioner of Labour to be the officer for the purpose of performing the functions assigned by the Workmen's Compensation (Transfer of Money) Rules, 1935, under Section 2 clause (b) of the Act.
(No. L.S. 4035—L.W. 240-52-2, dated 21st October 1952.)

33. Appoints the Minimum Wage (Agricultural) Committee, under Section 5 (1) (a) of the Act.
(No. L.S. 4281—L.W. 167-50-31, dated 10th November 1952.)

34. Orders the fixation of the hours of opening and closing for Drama Theatres in certain Municipal areas with effect from 15th November 1952 (9 A.M. to 2-30 A.M.)
(No. L.S. 4415—L.W. 315-51-8, dated 15th November 1952.)

35. Nominates Sri N. S. Hirannayya, M.A., to be a member and the chairman of the Mysore Labour Housing Corporation, under Section 5 of the Act.
(No. L.S. 4600-4675—L.W. 293-52-3, dated 22nd December 1952.)

36. Declares the Iron and Steel Industry to be a public utility service for purposes of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, for a period of 6 months from 1st January 1953.
(No. L.S. 4678—L.W. 313-51-6, dated 22nd December 1952.)

37. Issues draft amendment to the Mysore Labour Housing Rules, 1951, in Chapter II adding Rule 2-A regarding contribution to be levied from Employers.
(No. L.S. 5579—L.W. 313-52-2, dated 19th January 1953.)

38. Appoints the Industrial Tribunal, Bangalore constituted in Government Notification No. L.S. 1515—L.W. 131-52-1, dated 27th June 1952 to exercise the functions of an appellate authority under the Industrial (Employment Standing Orders) Act, 1946.
(No. L.S. 5800—L.W. 329-52-1, dated 30th January 1953.)

39. Restricts the working hours of Commercial Establishments in Davangere City and Tumkur Town to

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between 8 A.M. and 8 P.M. under Section 13 (1) of the Mysore Shops and Establishments Act, 1948.

(No. L.S. 6102—L.W. 269-52-9, dated 19th February 1953.)

40. Restricts the working hours of Restaurants and Eating houses in Davangere City and Tumkur Town to between 5 A.M. and 1 P.M. under section 13 (1) of the Mysore Shops and Establishments Act, 1948.

(No. L.S. 6103—L.W. 269-52-10, dated 19th February 1953.)

41. Restricts the working hours of theatres and places of public amusement and entertainment in Davangere City and Tumkur Town to between 9 A.M. and 1 A.M.

(No. L.S. 6104—L.W. 269-52-11, dated 19th February 1953.)

42. Restricts the working hours of Drama Theatres in Tumkur Town to between 9 A.M. and 2-30 A.M. under Section 13 (1) of the Shops and Establishments Act.

(No. L.S. 6105—L.W. 269-52-12, dated 19th February 1953.)

43. Restricts the working hours of Shops in Davangere City and Tumkur Town to between 6 A.M. and 10 A.M. under Section 7(1) of the Shops and Establishments Act.

(No. L.S. 6106—L.W. 269-52-13, dated 19th February 1953.)

44. Appoints Conciliation Officers charged with the duty of mediating in and promoting the settlement of Industrial Disputes for specified areas under Section 4 of the Industrial Dispute Act.

(No. L.S. 6131—L.W. 305-52-2, dated 20th February 1953.)

45. Appoints Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Shimoga Division to be *Ex-Officio* Inspector under the Mysore Shops and Establishments Act, 1948, under Section 42 of the Act.

(No. L.S. 6160—L.W. 81-52-7, dated 21st February 1953.)

46. Amends the Mysore Factories Rules, 1952, under Section 112 of the Indian Factories Act, 1948.

(No. L.S. 6413—L.W. 120-52-5, dated 3rd March 1953.)

47. Appoints certain Magistrates in specified areas to hear and decide all claims arising out of payment of less than the minimum rates of wages to employees in respect of contract labour of the Central Public Works Department engaged in the State of Mysore, under Section 20(1) of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948.

(No. L.S.6589—L.W.363-52-2, dated 12th March 1953.)

48. Directs additions to the classes of persons as hazardous occupations, specified in Schedule II of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923, under Section 2(3) of the Act.

(No. L.S. 6629—L.W. 234-52-7, dated 14th March 1953.)

49. Amends Notification No. L.S. 5330—L.W. 330-51-4, dated 28th March 1952, and extending the period of the Industrial Tribunal from one to one and quarter year.

(No. L.S. 6844—L.W. 330-51-5, dated 27th March 1953.)

50. *The Cotton Textiles Control Order*, 1948.—This order regulates procurement, distribution, possession and licensing of Cotton Cloth and Yarn in the State.

51. *The Cotton Textiles Control of Movement) Order*, 1948.—This order regulates the export of Cotton Cloth and Yarn from and outside the Mysore State.

52. *The Cotton Textiles (Export) Control Order*, 1949.—This order regulates the export of Cotton Textiles and Yarn from the State.

53. *The Cotton Control Order*, 1950.—In this order provision is made for procurement, distribution, price fixation and licensing of cotton in the State.

54. *The Mysore Cotton Cloth Dealers Licensing Order*, 1950.—This order provides for licensing dealers in Cotton Cloth.

55. *Mysore Cotton Yarn Control of Distribution Order*, 1948.—This Order regulates the issue of licenses to yarn dealers.

56. *The Cement Rationing and Licensing Order*, 1948.—This Order controls the distribution, rationing and licensing of Cement dealers in the State.

57. *The Mysore Manure Dealers Licensing Order*, 1947.—This Order regulates the procurement, distribution, movement and licensing of manure in the State.

58. *Supply and Prices of Goods Act.*—This Act provides for price fixation and distribution of certain articles which are scarce in the State *viz*; infant foods, raw rubber, etc.

59. *Mysore Drugs Control Act*, 1950.—This Act provides for fixation of fair prices of imported and other drugs in short supply.

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60. *The Hoarding and Profiteering Prevention Act,* 1948.—This Act provides for fair price fixation and equitable distribution of consumer goods.

61. A Notification was issued framing certain rules under the name "Mysore Payment of Wages" (Procedure) Rules, 1952.

(No. L.S. 30—L. 173-51-6, dated 4th April 1952.)

62. Notifies certain Rules called the "Mysore Payment of Wages Rules, 1952" in supersession of the Mysore Payment of Wages Rules, 1948.

(No. L.S. 81—L.W. 173-51-7, dated 4th April 1952.)

63. A notification was issued extending all the provisions of the Payment of Wages Act, 1936 (IV of 1936) to the payment of wages to all classes of persons employed in Plantations in the State, three months' notice of intention so.....having been given in Notification No. L.S. 3820—L.W. 71-51-9, dated 26th December 1951.

(No. L.S. 92—L.W. 71-51-17, dated 7th April 1952.)

64. A notification was issued directing the insertion of a note regarding Living Index Figures in several Cities of the State.

(No. L.S. 396-89—L.S. 29-51-40, dated 25th April 1952.)

65. Declares that the Iron and Steel Industry in the State to be a public utility service for the purposes of the Industrial Disputes Act for a period of six months from 15th May 1952.

(No. L.S. 503—L.W. 313-51-4, dated 3rd May 1952.)

66. Exempts the General and Revenue Secretariat Club, Bangalore, from all the provisions of the Mysore Shops and Establishments Act, 1948.

(No. L.S. 640—L.W. 61-52-2, dated 8th May 1952.)

67. Exempts all the Co-operative Institutions in the State registered under the Mysore Co-operative Societies Act, 1948 from all the provisions of the Mysore Shops and Establishments Act, 1948 (Mysore Act No. II of 1948)

(No. L.S. 806—L.W. 61-52-4, dated 17th May 1952.)

68. Directs that statistics shall be collected under the Industrial Statistics Act, 1942 (Central Act No. XIX of 1952 in respect of

(a) all matters relating to and

(b) certain matters relating to welfare of labour and condition of labour.

(No. L.S. 939—L.W. 219-51-11, dated 27th May 1952.)

69. A notification was issued appointing the Commissioner of Labour in Mysore, Bangalore and the Chief Statistical Officer, Army Head Quarters, New Delhi, as the Statistics Authorities for the purpose of the collection of statistics in respect of certain matters.

(No L.S. 942—L.W. 719-51-12, dated 27th May 1952.)

70. A notification was issued exempting all the Central Government undertakings in the State from the operation of all the provisions of Welfare Officers (Recruitment and Conditions of Service) Rules, 1951 subject to compliance of the provisions of the Labour Officers (Central Pool) Recruitment and Conditions of Service Rules, 1951.

(No. L.S. 1780—L.W. 98-52-10, dated 14th July 1952.)

71. Publishes the draft of the Workmens' Compensation (Mysore) Rules, 1952.

(No. L.S. 2542—L.W. 156-51-2. dated 16th August 1952.)

72. Appoints certain Magistrates in respect of some specified areas to hear and decide all claims arising out of payment of less than the minimum rates of wages to employees employed or paid on the respective areas.

(No. L.S. 2630—L.W. 96-51-7, dated 21st August 1952.)

73. Publishes the draft of Boiler Attendants' Rules and Economiser Inspection Administrative Rules, which it is proposed to make in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 29 of the Indian Boilers' Act, 1923 (V of 1923).

(No. L.S. 2937—L.W. 102-52-4, dated 27th August 1952.)

74. Publishes the Mysore Employees' State Insurance Court Rules, 1952.

(No. L.S. 3412—L.W. 257-51-13, dated 17th September 1952.)

75. Exempts shops exclusively dealing with the sale of newspapers and periodicals from the provisions of sub-Section (1) of Section (ii) of the Mysore Shops and Establishments Act (Mysore Act II of 1948).

(No. L.S. 3545—L.W. 61-52-11, dated 25th September 1952.)

76. Appoints certain Officers to be Inspectors for the purposes of securing compliance with the provisions of the Employment of Children Act, 1938 (Central Act No. XXVI of 1938) in respect of certain specified areas.

(No. L.S. 3815—L.W. 230-52-2, dated 9th October 1952.)

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77. Publishes certain amendments in the Welfare Officers (Recruitment and Conditions of Service) Rules, 1951.

(No. L.S. 3878—L.W. 108-52-3, dated 13th October 1952.)

78. Publishes certain amendments to the Industrial Disputes (Mysore) Rules, 1951.

(No. L. S. 3987—L.W. 39 52-13, dated 18th October 1952).

79. A notification was issued appointing the Minimum Wages (Agricultural) Committee to advise the Government in fixing the minimum wages in respect of employment in Agriculture in the State.

(No. L. S. 4281—L.W. 167-50-31, dated 10th November 1952).

80. Appoints the Industrial Tribunal, Bangalore constituted in Government Notification No. L. S. 1515—L.W. 131-52-1, dated 27th June 1952 to exercise throughout the Mysore State the functions of an Appellate Authority under the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946.

(No. L.S. 5800—L.W. 929-52-1, dated 30th January 1953).

81. Directs that with effect from 1st March 1953, no Commercial establishment situated within the Municipal limits of Davangere City and Tumkur Town, shall be opened on any day earlier than 8 A.M. or closed on any day later than 8 P.M.

(No. L-S. 6102—L.W. 269-52-9, dated 19th February 1953).

82. Directs that with effect from 1st March 1953 no restaurant or eating house situated within the Municipal limits of Davangere and Tumkur Town, shall be opened on any day earlier than 5 P.M. or closed on any day later than 10 P.M.

(No. L.S. 6103—L.W. 269-52-10, dated 19th February 1953).

83. Directs that with effect from 1st March 1953, no theatre or place of public amusements or entertainment situated within the Municipal limits of Davangere City and Tumkur Town, shall be opened on any day earlier than 9 A.M. or closed on any day later than 1 A.M.

(No. L.S. 6104—L.W. 269-52-11, dated 19th February 1952).

84. Directs that with effect from 1st March 1953, no Drama Theatre situated within the Municipal limits of Tumkur Town, shall be opened on any day earlier than 9 A.M. or closed on any day later than 2-30 A.M.

(No. LS. 6105—L.W. 269-52-12. dated 19th February 1953.)

85. Appoints certain Magistrates to be the authorities in respect of the areas specified in column 2 of the Article 258 of the Constitution of India to hear and decide all claims arising out of payment of less than the minimum rates of wages to employees employed or paid in the respective areas in respect of contract labour of the Central Public Works Department, engaged on works in the State of Mysore.

(No. L.S. 6583—L.W. 368-52-2, dated 12th March 1953).

86. Specifies certain officers as the authority to whom intimation by the employer of any lock-out or strike shall be sent.

(No. L.S. 160—L.W. 8-52-2, dated 10th April 1952).

87. A Notification was issued constituting the Mysore Labour Housing Corporation.

(No. L.S. 2316-400—L.W. 170-51-2, dated 9th August 1952).

88. Appoints certain Officers as Conciliation Officers charged with the duty of mediating in and promoting the settlement of Industrial Disputes for some specified areas.

(No. L.S. 6131—L.W. 305-52-2, dated 20th February 1953).

89. Notifies certain amendments in the Mysore Factories Rules, 1952.

(No. L.S. 6413—L.W. 120-52-5, dated 3rd March 1953).

90. Issues further amendments to the Mysore Agriculture Produce Markets Rules, 1947.

(No. A.F. 784—Mart. 4-52-2, dated 1st May 1952).

91. Declares 20 commodities to be agricultural produce for the purpose of the Mysore Agricultural Produce Markets Act, 1939.

(No. A. & F. 5697—Mart. 4-52-6, dated 4th September 1952).

(iii) Police.

87. The sanctioned strength of the permanent force of the police on 31st March 1953 was 1,849 Officers and 9,100 constables as against 1,844 officers and 9,082 constables in the previous year. **Strength.**

88. A temporary staff of 268 (295) Officers and 1,274 (1,306) men of Civil Police were employed.

89. The permanent Armed Police Force was 364 Officers and 2,414 men. **Armed Police**

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Lent Officers and men.

90. The services of 52 officers and 134 men were lent to other Departments of Government, Corporate Bodies and private persons as in the previous year.

Recruitment.

91. One hundred and seventy-seven vacancies remained unfilled at the beginning of the year to provide places for the retrenched Police and Military personnel. One hundred and fifty persons were entertained as against 885 in the previous year. In addition, 50 vacancies were filled up by absorbing Ex-military and retrenched men.

Casualties.

92. The total number of casualties during the year was 524. Of these, 145 retired, 113 resigned, 63 were removed or discharged, 58 were dismissed, 86 were treated as deserters and 59 died.

Health of the Force.

93. One thousand six hundred Officers and 1,327 men attended the Hospital. Visiting Doctors continued to visit and look after the needs of the Police stationed at the Police lines in the Cities of Bangalore and Mysore.

Police Training School.

94. Seventeen Probationary Sub-Inspectors were under training at the beginning of the year and were sent back after training.

95. Five Probationary Head Constables underwent training during the year.

96. There were 31 Daffedars under training during the year.

97. There were 447 Police Constables under training in the Police Training School. Out of the first batch, 187 constables were declared to have passed.

Education.

98. The Adult Literacy Education Scheme was made use of in the Districts where it was available to improve literacy among the Police force.

Punishments.

99. The percentage of departmental punishments awarded to subordinate Officers and men to actual strength excluding black marks were :—

	1951-52	*1952-53*
Absence without leave ...	7·7	8·5
For offences other than absence...	13·5	12·5

Rewards.

100. Two hundred and fifty-six Officers and 3,680 men and 452 private persons were given money rewards to the extent of Rs. 24,812 and Rs. 1,822 respectively, besides the grant made by the Deputy Commissioners in food cases and rewards offered by private persons.

101. The cost of the Force under all heads was Rs. 1,05,77,000 as against Rs. 90,05,626 in the previous year. Cost of the Force.

102. The services of Fire Brigade, Bangalore City, were indented upon on 50 occasions. The total loss of property due to fire was estimated at about Rs. 7,460 and the property involved amounted to Rs. 67,000. Fire Fighting Units.

103. The number of fire calls attended to by the Unit at Civil Area, Bangalore, during the year was 25. The estimated loss was about Rs. 6,651 and the property involved in fire was worth Rs. 65,800.

104. Generally there was close co-operation between the village police and regular police in the prevention and detection of crimes. For neglect in this respect, 6 village Police Officers were punished. Village Police.

105. The administration of the Mysore Prohibition Act continued to be in charge of the Police Department. Prohibition Scheme.

106. With the help of the additional police sanctioned for prohibition works, 13,703 prohibition cases were put up and a sum of Rs. 2,24,370 was recovered as fine.

107. The following table shows the incidence of grave crimes in relation to the prices of staple foodstuffs :—

Year	Seers per Rupee			Murder	Dacoity	Robbery	House Breaking and Theft	Ordinary Theft	Cattle Theft	Total
	Rice	Ragi	Jola							
1951—52 ...	2·0	4·5	4·5	159	17	93	2,421	408	5,210	8,308
1952—53 ...	1·5	3·0	3·0	167	29	89	2,548	449	5,492	8,765

108. The total number of true cognisable cases under Indian Penal Code was 11,163.

109. Two thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight cases were reported during the year resulting in an increase of 151 cases.

110. The total number of heinous cases was 523.

111. The increase was mostly under murder and dacoity. The majority of cases under murder was reported from Mysore District (28), Chitaldrug (30) and Tumkur (19).

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112. One hundred and sixty-seven cases of murder were reported during the year. The motive for murder was—

		1951-52	1952-53
1	Sexual jealousy ...	31	32
2	Family dispute ...	23	26
3	Faction and feuds ...	15	26
4	For gain ...	16	21
5	Other cases ...	74	60
	Total ...	159	167

Infanticide.

113. Seven cases of infanticide were reported during the year. Most of these offences were the direct result of unhappy domestic circumstances and drawbacks in the social customs.

Riots and disturbances.

114. Two hundred and thirty-eight cases of rioting and unlawful assembly were reported. Most of the cases were of simple nature and not communal or disturbances created by any political party.

Dacoity.

115. There were 29 dacoity cases during the year. Most of the cases were of a technical nature. Dacoities in the Taluks of bordering Bombay State which was well organised and sometimes ended in murder, caused lot of alarm. The important leaders of the armed gang who were responsible were brought under control after rounding them up.

Robbery.

116. The number of robbery cases reported during the year was 80. Of these, 30 were struck off as false and highly exaggerated and nine were pending orders of the Magistrate on "B" form and the remaining were mostly of a technical nature.

House Breaking and theft.

117. Two thousand five hundred and forty-eight cases of burglaries were reported during the year.

118. With the repeal of the Criminal Tribes Act in the neighbouring Provinces, the Criminal Tribes gangs continued to move on towards the State and began to operate in the bordering areas.

Ordinary thefts.

119. In 5,084 cases of ordinary thefts reported during the year, the value of property involved was Rs. 5,37,756. Property worth Rs. 2,93,639 was recovered in 3,655 cases.

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120. One hundred and fifty-five cases of cattle thefts were reported during the year. Cattle theft.

121. The total number of unnatural deaths reported was 2,695. Accidental Deaths.

122. The following were the several kinds of unnatural deaths reported during the year :—

1	Accidental drowning	...	1,323
2	Suicidal drowning	...	260
3	Suicidal hanging	...	238
4	Poisoning	...	9
5	Motor accidents	...	36
6	Fall from heights	...	151
7	Railway accidents	...	1
8	Electric shock	...	26
9	Lightning	...	15
10	Snake bite	...	64
11	Burns	....	109
12	Wild beasts	...	10
13	Mining	...	36
14	Crushed from weight	...	13
15	Other causes	...	404
	Total	...	2,695

123. All efforts were made to improve detection further by adopting the latest scientific methods of investigation. Vigilant watch over the movements of habitual criminals was intensified. Dissemination of information regarding the occurrence of offences was promptly reported both to the C.I.D., and the neighbouring Stations by means of crime cards in ordinary cases and by wireless messages where grave offences were committed. Prevention and detection of Crime.

124. The District Intelligence Bureau formed in the Districts were working in collecting and furnishing prompt information to the Central C. I. D. regarding crime and criminals. District Intelligence Bureau.

125. Periodical conferences with bordering Police Officers of Madras and Bombay States were arranged to exchange intelligence about crime and criminals and to prevent and detect offences.

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Prosecutions.

126. The number of cases decided by Courts under class I to V was 7,153 as against 6,233. Of these, 4,828 cases or 67·4 per cent ended in conviction as compared with 67·2 in the previous year.

127. Sixteen thousand four hundred and thirty-one persons were tried in the year as against 12,299 in the previous year and 35 per cent were convicted as against 36·2 in the previous year.

128. Prosecutions were conducted in 7,512 cases and of these, 2,066 ended in acquittal or discharge.

Prosecutions for false complaints.

129. The number of cases struck off as wilfully false was 780. Complainants in 27 cases were prosecuted for lodging false complaints. Of these, 7 cases ended in conviction, nine were acquitted or discharged and 4 cases were under investigation.

Escape from custody.

130. There were 29 cases of escape from lawful custody. Eighteen persons were under trial at the end of the previous year. Thirty-six persons were arrested and one surrendered to the Court during the year. Of these, 25 were convicted, 2 were acquitted or discharged, 8 were under investigation and 20 were under trial at the end of the year.

131. On A, B and C Forms, 2,164, 321 and 305 cases respectively were pending disposal.

Prevention of Habitual Criminals.

132. Forty-five bad characters were history sheeted during the year. At the close of the year, 444 criminals were at large and 243 were in jail.

Old offenders.

133. Eleven old offenders were ordered to notify their residence and 10 were proceeded against under Section 176, Indian Penal Code for violation of such orders. The number of old offenders dealt with by Magistrates for enhanced punishments during the year was 381.

134. The Mysore Criminal Tribes Act 1916 was repealed since 1st September 1952 with the enactment of the Central Legislation *i.e.*, the Criminal Tribes Repeal Act 1952. The Mysore Habitual Offenders' Act 1952 came into force since 25th September 1952 and the publication of the Rules under the Act was awaited, for enforcing the provisions of the Act.

District Criminals.

135. There were 785 District Criminals on the register at the beginning of the year. The names of 32

District Criminals were removed from the list on the ground of being inactive or due to their death. Thirty-seven more active criminals were brought on record during the year. Thus there were 790 District Criminals on the roll at the close of the year.

136. There were 272 Criminals residing outside in the State, but operating in the State. The names of seven Criminals were removed from the roll since they were inactive or dead. Thus there were 265 Foreign Criminals on the list at the close of the year. Foreign Criminals.

137. There were 55,421 Finger Print slips on record in the Bureau at the beginning of the year. Out of 10,045 slips received for search, 1,712 were traced. For test 1,409 slips were received. Finger Print Bureau.

138. Seventy-seven Finger Print slips were eliminated from the records of the Bureau, leaving a balance of 52,109 on record at the close of the year. Elimination.

139. Written opinions were furnished in 74 civil and private cases. A sum of Rs. 1,500 was realised as expert opinion fees in Civil and Registration cases. Opinion work.

140. Articles suspected to contain Finger Print of the culprits were received for examination in 73 cases. The Finger Print Experts visited the scene of crimes in 73 cases as against 17 in the previous year. Articles examined.

141. The following figures indicate the number of vehicles registered, the number of vehicles plying for hire and the accidents caused during the year:— Motor Vehicles Act.

(1) Number of vehicles registered	...	1,558
(2) Number of buses plying for hire	...	910
(3) Number of accidents by motor vehicles	...	1,046
(4) Number of accidents with loss of life	...	64

142. Out of 1,046 accidents, 16 relate to accidents by Military Vehicles, 112 were caused by cars, 82 by motor cycles, 351 by motor buses and the rest by motor lorries.

143. Under the Motor Vehicles Act, 11,921 cases were booked and of these, 8,367 cases ended in conviction.

144. A number of small refuge islands were improved and halt boards, silent zone and speed limit boards were installed in several junctions of major and minor roads in Bangalore City and Civil Area, and this reduced the number of accidents caused by vehicles. Traffic Control.

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In 1,321 cases autopsy was conducted.

Post-mortem Examination.

Execution of Warrants.

145. Seven hundred and three warrants were pending execution at the close of the year.

Cinematograph Act.

146. The Mysore Cinematograph Act, 1,923 which was in force in the State was replaced by the Cinema (Regulation) Act 1952 with effect from 15th December 1952.

147. The films certified by the Central Board of Film Censors and the Regional Boards at Madras and Calcutta were exhibited in the Cinema houses in the State.

148. A sum of Rs. 4,97,492 was collected as show-tax from the permanent Cinema houses.

(iv) Criminal Justice.

149. Excluding Revenue Officers who were Ex-officio Magistrates, the number of Judges and Magistrates exercising original jurisdiction at the end of the year was 65 (76). The decrease in the number is due to the abolition of the Benches of Honorary Magistrates. All the Bench Courts in the State excluding those in Bangalore City and Civil Station, Bangalore were abolished with effect from 1st October 1952. The Bench Courts at Bangalore City and Civil Station were also abolished from 1st November 1952. Consequently, the Court of the Additional First Class Magistrate, Bangalore City, the term of which was being extended year by year was made permanent with jurisdiction over the entire Bangalore City Corporation area from 1st November 1952.

150. The total number of offences reported during the year was 95,515 (90,371). The number of persons brought to trial in the Magistrates' Courts was 1,35,412 (1,32,150) during the year (excluding 616 persons for trial before the Courts of Sessions). Of the persons brought to trial, the cases in respect of 1,18,117 (1,13,214) were disposed of. The total number of persons convicted was 82,025 and the number of persons acquitted or discharged was 31,635. The number of cases which were left pending, at the end of the year was 17,295.

151. The number of persons brought to trial for offences punishable under Special and Local Laws was 89,606 (90,996). The cases against 84,919 persons were disposed of, of whom 73,440 or 86·4 per cent were convicted.

152. The District Magistrates disposed of 12 cases involving 12 persons during the year. District Magistrates.

153. The Stipendiary Magistrates other than District Magistrates dealt with 1,01,661 cases involving 1,35,400 persons. Ninety-four thousand two hundred and thirty-two cases involving 1,18,105 persons were disposed of leaving 7,429 cases involving 17,295 persons at the end of the year.

154. The average duration of trials in the Courts of Stipendiary and Magistrates, in the Court of the District Magistrates was 35·8 days, and 26·7 days respectively.

155. The appellate Courts subordinate to the High Court dealt with 1,260 appeals involving 1,788 persons. Of these, 995 appeals relating to 1,369 persons were disposed of leaving 265 appeals relating to 419 persons pending at the end of the year. In the Magistrates' Courts, out of 573 cases, 416 were disposed of, the number left pending being 157 at the end of the year. In the Sessions Courts, there were for disposal 687 appeals. Of these, 579 appeals were disposed of leaving 108 appeals pending at the end of the year.

156. Four persons were sentenced to death by the Sessions Judges during the year and 69 persons were sentenced to transportation for life.

157. The total number of criminal appeals for disposal by the High Court was 137. Of these, 3 appeals were transferred for disposal to the High Court of Bombay and 87 appeals were disposed of, leaving 47 appeals pending at the end of the year. The average duration of appeals disposed of by the High Court was 179·2 (183·69) days.

158. The number of cases referred to the High Court by the Sessions Judges and District Magistrates or taken by the High Court *suo motu* in revision was 32 cases including 7 cases pending from the previous year. Twenty three cases were disposed of leaving 9 cases pending at the end of the year.

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159. Out of 379 Revision Petitions in the High Court, 307 petitions were disposed of leaving 72 petitions pending at the end of the year.

Cases under the Contempt of Courts Act.

160. Including one case involving 2 persons pending from the previous year, there were for disposal 6 cases involving 30 persons. Five cases involving 8 persons were disposed of leaving one case pending at the end of the year. Of the 22 persons involved in that case, 17 persons were convicted and the proceedings against the remaining 5 were pending.

Juvenile Offenders.

161. The number of juvenile offenders brought before Magistrates' Courts was 1,166. Of these, 1,097 were convicted. Fifty were dealt with under the provisions of Section 562 of the Code of Criminal Procedure and 446 were fined. The number imprisoned was 226.

162. The number of persons fined was 85,500. The total amount of fines imposed and realised was Rs. 7,64,223 and Rs. 6,11,087 respectively. The amount of compensation paid was Rs. 3,890.

(v) Civil Justice

163. There was a reduction in the total number of Courts during the year by one, and this was due to the abolition of the Court of the Additional District Judge for Mysore and Shimoga Divisions which had been specially sanctioned for the purpose of disposing of House Rent Appeals arising in those Divisions. The said Additional District Court was abolished from 1st July 1952. The term of the Second Additional District and Sessions Judge attached to the District and Sessions Court at Bangalore was further extended by one year from 1st July 1952. The term of the Additional District and Sessions Judge attached to the District and Sessions Court at Mysore was further extended for a period of one year from 1st January 1953. The term of the Additional Munsiff attached to Bangalore Division was further extended by one year from 1st January 1953. The additional Munsiff, who was working at Chikballapur was shifted to Ramanagaram with effect from 1st December 1952 as there were heavy accumulation of arrears in that Court. The term of the Court of the Subordinate Judge at Civil Station, Bangalore,

was further extended by one year from 2nd August 1952. The Special First Class Magistrate's Court at Bhadravathi was converted into a Munsiff—Magistrate's Court with civil jurisdiction over Bhadravathi Taluk with effect from 1st January 1953.

Miscellaneous Cases.

164. The total number of miscellaneous cases filed was 6,755 (7,221) excluding those pending at the beginning of the year and the total number disposed of was 7,217 (6,651).

165. The number of regular appeals filed during the year was 2,737 (2,415) and the number disposed of was 1,876 (1,894). The number of cases transferred to other Courts for disposal was 720 (545). The average duration of appeals disposed of was 305.5 (289.14) days. Of the 563 miscellaneous appeals, 365 were disposed of, leaving 198 pending at the end of the year. The average duration of appeals disposed of was 163 (150·7) days.

High Court.

166. The number of instituted appeals filed during the year was 276 (275) including two refiled. Including 575 appeals pending from the previous year, there were 851 first appeals for disposal. The number of appeals disposed of was 281. The number of second appeals filed during the year was 615 (including eight refiled). The total number of second appeals for disposal including 968 appeals pending from the previous year was 1,583. The number of second appeals disposed of was 704. The number of miscellaneous appeals for disposal was 103, of which 66 were disposed of, leaving 37 at the end of the year.

167. There were 251 Civil Revision Petitions pending at the beginning of the year. Nine hundred and twelve Civil Revision petitions were filed and 863 were disposed of, leaving 300 pending at the end of the year.

Insolvency Applications.

168. The number of insolvency applications for disposal during the year was 208 (227). The number disposed of was 124 (149), leaving a pendency of 84 (78) at the end of the year. The amount realised during the year out of the insolvents' assets was Rs. 13,918 (Rs. 35,584) and the amount disbursed to creditors was Rs. 2,252 (Rs. 15,717).

Execution of Decrees.

169. The total number of execution applications filed was 28,389 (25,569). The total number disposed of was 27,323 (25,829). The total amount realised in the execution of decrees was Rs. 26,01,701 (Rs. 25,16,571).

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170. The total number of advocates enrolled during the year was 88 (40). At the end of the year, the number of advocates on the roll was 1,069, of whom 12 were from Madras State and one from Bombay State. The total number of Pleaders on the last day of the year was 1,130 (1,097) including those who had yet to renew their Certificates. The number of pleaders newly enrolled was 33 and 21 Pleaders were enrolled as Advocates.

Finance.

171. The total receipts and expenditure of the Courts for the year, including the High Court amounted to Rs. 17,69,773 (Rs. 17,55,351) and Rs. 19,65,822 (Rs. 17,56,722). respectively.

(vi) Prisons.

172. As in the previous years, the Central Jail at Bangalore and the District Jail at Mysore were functioning. The seven district lock-ups were working in all the District Head Quarters except in Bangalore and Mysore.

173. The Special Lock-up at K.G.F. area could not function after 23rd January 1952 on account of heavy damages caused to the Lock-up buildings consequent on the air blast in neighbouring Gold mines.

174. There were 998 male, and 19 female convicts in the Jails and Lock-ups in the State in the beginning of the year. Of the 8,644 males and 342 females admitted during the year, 7,655 males and 332 females were received direct from Courts and 989 males and 10 females were discharged from all causes or removed to Jails of other States leaving a balance of 1,183 male and 14 female convicts at the end of the year.

175. There were 4,083 Hindus, 1,340 Muslims, 411 Christians and 2,797 all other castes of convicts in the prisons.

176. The number of literate and illiterate prisoners were 2,640 and 5,337 respectively.

Occupation.

177. Of the number of convicts, 78 were Government or Municipal servants, 412 professional persons, 307 under personal services, 8,816 Agriculturists, 420 Commerce and trade, 229 Arts and Crafts and 2,690 miscellaneous occupations. Out of 332 women convicts, 207 were married 71 unmarried, and 54 widows.

178. The total number of habitual criminal prisoners admitted into the prisons in the State during the year was 1,980 males and 35 females. Ratio per cent of habitual criminals to the total number of convicts admitted was about 23 per cent males and 10 per cent females.

179. Of 178 male and 5 female youthful offenders under 15 years of age admitted into the jail under Reformatory School Act, 12 boys had previous convictions.

180. Out of 8 prisoners escaped during the year and 19 of the previous year, 15 were recaptured.

181. For an average population of 1,111·5 prisoners in the Jails in the State, 107 for Major and 82 for minor offences were committed by them against 106 major and 135 minor in the previous year.

182. The total expenditure for guarding and maintaining prisoners during the year amounted to Rs. 3,88,434 in Jails and Rs. 2,38,733 in the Lock-ups in all Rs. 6,27,166 as against Rs. 5,72,276 in the previous year.

183. The average cost per head of prisoner was Rs. 351 during the year against Rs. 393-9-6 in 1951. The decrease was due to the fact that the establishment and other recurring expenditure was the same and the increase in the prison population.

184. The two schools Kannada and Urdu continued to work in the Central Jail, Bangalore. The curriculam prescribed by the Department of Public Instruction for the Primary Schools was followed.

185. The religious Ministers of the Jails at Bangalore and Mysore continued to visit the respective Jails regularly once a week to impart religious and moral instructions to the prisoners. A library containing books on religious and moral subjects was attached to each of the Jails at Bangalore and Mysore for the use of prisoners who borrow books and read them during leisure hours.

Religious and moral instruction.

186. The policy of the Department with regard to administration of Jails and Lock-ups was aimed at training the prisoners for useful life on release. With this object in view, several ameliorative measures providing more amenities to the prisoners and establishing Jail Industries with modern machines to improve the tone of production were undertaken such as installation of Japanese Garabo Spinning Plant, introduction of Textile power looms, visual

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Education Scheme and introduction of wage earning scheme in the Central Jail, Bangalore. The question of separation of youthful delinquency by opening a Borstal school near the premises of the Central Jail, Bangalore, was under consideration.

187. The recommendations of the Prison Reforms Committee were given effect to in Jails and Lock-ups. The benefit of release on parole for 10 days in a year of long term prisoners had fulfilled the object with which the system was introduced.

(vii) Registration.

188. The total number of Sub-Registry offices in the State continued to be the same as in the previous year *viz.*, 87, of which 66 were special and 21 ex-officio.

189. The total number of documents registered during the year in all the Registration Offices including Yelandur was 2,29,118 (2,27,447). The number of documents relating to immoveable property was 2,24,402, of which 1,99,947 were compulsorily registerable and 24,455 were optionally registerable.

190. The aggregate value of all kinds of documents registered was Rs. 16,84,98,668 (Rs. 18,71,34,630).

191. Excluding the Yelandur Taluk, the revenue of the Department during the year was Rs. 9,92,389 (Rs. 10,37,614).

192. The receipts of the Yelandur Sub-Registry Office amounted to Rs. 5,967 (Rs. 6,820).

193. The expenditure of the department and the Yelandur Sub-Registry Office was Rs. 4,66,766 (Rs. 4,45,130) and Rs. 4,761 (Rs. 6,640), respectively.

Mutation fees.

194. The amount of mutation fees collected during the year was Rs. 2,81,266 (Rs. 2,76,806).

195. Only one prosecution for the infringement of the Registration Act, under Section 82, was reported.

196. No notarial work was done by any of the Sub-Registrars during the year.

197. The entire administrative expenditure of the Department amounted to Rs. 4·67 lakhs, while the receipts amounted to Rs. 9·98 lakhs, leaving a surplus of Rs. 5·31 lakhs.

(viii) Beggar Relief Work.

198. The Act for the prohibition of Beggary was continued to be in force in the Corporation area of the City of Bangalore and in Mysore City during the year.

Beggar Colony, Bangalore.

199. Four thousand two hundred and seventy three beggars were arrested in the Corporation area of the City of Bangalore by the special staff of the Department during the year. Of these, 3,528 beggars being the first offenders were released by the Receiving Officer after holding detailed enquiry and after obtaining self-bonds or surety bonds as the case may be, on their promise not to beg again, as against 2,374 in the previous year. Three hundred and forty three beggars were ordered to be detained and transferred to the Relief Centre and they were maintained in the Colony. Thirty one beggars being second offenders and non-Mysoreans were repatriated up to the State border by placing them in charge of the Railway guards as against 76 persons in the previous year.

200. At the commencement of the year, there were 142 beggars in the Relief Centre, 343 persons were transferred from the Receiving Centre, 48 from the Mysore Centre and 31 beggars returned from parol. Thus the total number of beggars permanently detained and given food and clothing during the year was 564 as against 459 during the previous year.

201. One hundred inmates were trained in different crafts, tailoring, hospital attendants' work, cooking, domestic service, agriculture and gardening during the year.

202. In the Primary School attached to the Colony first four classes in Kannada were taught and there were 24 beggar boys attending the school. Twenty-two adult beggars were taught reading and writing in Kannada in the Adult Education Literacy Section of the Colony.

203. Recreation facilities to the inmates, radio, bhajana, football and other games were also provided. The Bangalore District Adult Literacy Council exhibited some educative and informative films at the Beggar Colony on 6th October 1952.

204. The total non-recurring expenditure and recurring expenditure amounted to Rs. 30,437 and Rs. 64,493 respectively.

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205. Several distinguished visitors visited the Colony during the year. Some philanthropic persons distributed fruits and sweets to the inmates of the Colony on different occasions.

Beggars' Home, Mysore.

206. The Beggars' Home, Mysore, is now located in the III block of Nanjaraja Bahadur Choultry on a monthly rent of Rs. 50.

207. The receipts of the Local Relief Committee including the Opening Balance was Rs. 14,665 and an expenditure of Rs. 10,412 was incurred, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 4,153 at the end of the year.

208. With the co-operation of the Police Department, the scouting of beggars was carried on satisfactorily.

(ix) Village Panchayets and Rural Development.

209. The total number of Village Panchayets in the State was 12,603 (12,606). The number of meetings held by the Village Panchayets was 33,388 (35,104).

210. The Mysore Village Panchayets and District Boards Act of 1952 was amended during the year to admit of the formation of Village Panchayets for villages with a population of less than 1,000 and action was taken to constitute the Panchayets. Proposals for the constitution of group and single Panchayets were obtained from the Deputy Commissioners of Districts and published for preferring objections and making suggestions by those affected.

Demand, collection and Balance of V. P. Taxes.

211. Including the arrears, the total demand of the Village Panchayet Taxes amounted to Rs. 42,28,078 (Rs. 38,67,186) of which a sum of Rs. 15,41,289 (Rs. 16,11,378) was collected during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 26,86,789 (Rs. 24,71,853).

Financial position of the Village Panchayets.

212. A sum of Rs. 50,75,791 (Rs. 54,59,476) was at the credit of the Village Panchayets at the beginning of the year; and this with the income for the year of Rs. 14,86,450 (Rs 16,07,567) amounted to a total of Rs. 65,62,241 (Rs. 70,57,985) of which a sum of Rs. 21,29,113 (Rs. 19,93,283) was spent during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 44,33,128 (Rs. 50,63,991) at the credit of the Village Panchayets at the end of the year.

Grant.

213. A sum of Rs. 17,47,500 was sanctioned for Rural Development works, of which a sum of Rs. 16,76,961 was spent during the year.

Rural water supply.

214. Six hundred and twenty-seven (390) drinking water wells were completed at an outlay of Rs. 10,04,493 during the year and the number of wells pending execution at the end of the year was 2,660 (2,986).

Rural Communications.

215. A total length of 211 miles and 2½ furlongs (68 miles and 5 furlongs) of roads was formed at an outlay of Rs. 4,89,110 during the year.

Rural Health and Sanitation.

216. Drainage works completed during the year were 101 (246) and the amount spent on them was Rs. 92,516.

Other Works.

217. The system of weekly labour was in vogue in 2,390 (2,431) villages and the value of work done amounted to Rs. 1,50,266 (Rs. 3,56,935). Of this, a sum of Rs. 32,156 (Rs. 43,933) was adjusted towards Village Panchayet taxes. One hundred and ninety six (146) village extensions were formed. Separate plots were allotted for dumping manure in 145 (2,192) villages. Manure heaps were removed to distant places in 329 (1,942) villages. Three thousand and seven villages were cleaned and sweepers were appointed in 305 villages.

Miscellaneous

218. The number of trees planted was 6,18,273 (51,83,906). Adult literacy classes were held in 159 villages and 61 reading rooms and 57 libraries were opened.

219. The rural Development Department continued to publish the journal 'Gramabhyudaya and Sahakara'. Radio sets were supplied to 312 villages.

220. The accounts of 1,343 (1,380) villages were audited during the year.

(x) Amelioration of the condition of the Depressed Classes.

221. In addition to the expenditure on the establishment of the Department, a sum of Rs. 19 lakhs was sanctioned for the formation of extensions and assistance for the construction of houses by the Depressed Classes. A sum of Rs. 18,15,516 was spent. During the year, 215 cases of land acquisitions for extensions for Depressed Classes were sanctioned and 5,320 houses were constructed with the help of Government subventions. One Bhajana

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Mandira was completed in the Bangalore District and 8 Bhajana Mandiras and a bathing ghat which had been taken up had made some progress at the close of the year. A total extent of 11,550 acres and 5 guntas was granted to 1,649 Depressed Class applicants in the State. Four agricultural colonies were formed with 25 settlers in each. Four residential colonies were also formed during the year.

222. The Government sanctioned a scheme for the uplift of Scheduled Tribes and approved of the formation of two residential colonies for these people, one in each in Chamarajanagar and Heggaddevanakote Taluks, with a Health Centre and a mobile dispensary attached to the Colony in Heggaddevanakote Taluk. In addition, subventions were granted for the construction of houses in Bangalore District by the members of these Tribes. A sum of Rs. 13,338 was spent for the grant of subventions.

(xi) Bangalore City Improvement Trust Board.

223. The Bangalore City Improvement Trust Board was reconstituted in October 1951. Fourteen meetings were held and 526 subjects were dealt with by the Board. Six hundred and ten sites were allotted by the Allotment Committee during the year which were subsequently ratified by the Board.

Formation of Residential Extensions.

224. *Jayanagar Extension.*—The layout works in "A" Block comprising sub-blocks I and II were nearing completion. Eight hundred and seventy-eight houses were under construction. The Mysore Bank Housing Scheme was completed and the Colony was opened by the Hon'ble the Chief Minister. Action was taken to hand over completed roads and under-ground drains to the Corporation of the City of Bangalore for maintenance, as these two blocks are within Corporation limits.

225. Jayanagar "B" Block comprises sub-blocks III to VIII in western half and Jayanagar East. In Blocks III to VIII, 1,900 sites have been formed out of which 424 are bungalow sites and the rest cottage sites. Almost all the cottage sites have been allotted.

226. Layout works in about one-third of the area of Jayanagar (West) were taken up and were nearing completion.

227. The outlay on this Extension during the year was Rs. 7,37,598 and the total outlay so far on the Jayanagar Extension was Rs. 55,95,543 inclusive of the out-lay during the year. The realisation during the year by sale of sites was Rs. 2,87,445 and the total realisation to the end of the year was Rs. 14,13,034.

228. *Kumara Park (West) Extension.*—Thirty Bungalow sites and 231 other sites were formed and all these except 8 Bungalow sites were allotted. Layout works, underground drainage and water supply distribution mains were completed except in survey number 21, a small portion of which has been promised to be given free by the descendants of late Sir K. Seshadri Iyer on certain conditions.

229. This extension being centrally situated has become very popular, but the allottees of sites have been much handicapped for want of watersupply. An estimate amounting to Rs. 1,21,978 has been sanctioned by Government for construction of a Service Reservoir and a feeder main.

230. As against the total outlay of Rs. 5,81,677, a total sum of Rs. 6,84,979 was realised.

231. *Sunkenahalli Extension.*—This scheme which was mainly meant to afford facilities to house the menials, provides 262 sites and except for water supply arrangements, the layout and drainage works were completed.

232. As against the total outlay of Rs. 1,58,938 the total realisation amounted to Rs. 1,80,124.

233. *Vyali Kaval Extension.*—A revised estimate amounting to Rs. 9,20,770 was sanctioned by Government for this scheme. The outlay amounted to Rs. 4,35,850. Against this outlay, the total realisation was Rs. 2,75,932.

234. In this Extension, so far, 519 sites have been formed out of which, 419 have been allotted during the year.

235. *Wilson Garden Extension.*—All the 100 sites that are formed have been allotted. The total outlay amounted to Rs. 60,237 and the total realisation till the end of the year was Rs. 2,19,523.

236. *Jayamahal Extension.*—A revised estimate amounting to Rs. 8,76,000 was sanctioned by Government. The total expenditure up to the end of the year was

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Rs. 6,15,769. The number of sites formed was 177 of which 3 sites were allotted during the year.

Residential Extension Schemes.

237. *Kumara Park (West) Extension.—Block No. XII.* The estimated cost of the above layout amounted to Rs. 1,31,810. The work was under progress during the year and was nearing completion.

Industrial Suburb (Rajaji Nagar).

238. *Factory Area (North Zone).*—The revised estimate amounting to Rs. 14,30,536 was under the consideration of Government. The number of factory sites allotted up to the end of the year was 28 and the number of factory sites taken possession so far was 8. The development of the area is severely handicapped on account of lack of water supply. The total outlay till the end of the year amounted to Rs. 8,25,913.

Preparation of Industrial Schemes.

239. *Location of small scale Industries in Okallipuram Area.*—This is an area along the road connecting Sri Ramapuram with Mysore Road near the City Railway Station and adjacent to the Industrial Suburb formed by the Trust Board. Since some small industries are already in existence in the area, the question of forming a layout to locate small scale industries was under consideration.

240. *Timber Yard.*—(A lay out to shift Bamboo-Bazaar near Magadi Road).

241. An estimate for Rs. 17,91,200 has been prepared for the above layout and the scheme was under the consideration of Government.

242. (*a*) *Construction of "D" Type Houses.*—The estimated cost of the above scheme is Rs. 4,19,000 and the total expenditure till the end of the year was Rs. 4,13,185. The realisation during the year amounted to Rs. 28,330.

243. (*b*) *Tenemental Quarters.*—The estimated cost was Rs. 2,75,000 and the outlay till the end of the year was Rs. 2,63,180. Fifty-two units have been constructed and disposed of. The total realisation to the end of the year on the above two schemes amounted to Rs. 6,18,868.

Housing Schemes.

244. *Industrial Housing Scheme.*—A scheme for the construction of Labour Quarters in the Industrial Suburb for housing the Industrial labour was sanctioned. A revised estimate amounting to Rs. 6,28,000 for the construction of these buildings was sanctioned. The construction of

60 Blocks and 240 units was completed. The total outlay till the end of the year amounted to Rs. 4,78,425.

245. *Refugee Quarters.*—A scheme for the construction of 200 houses for displaced persons was originally proposed. It was decided to construct 53 houses only. A revised estimate amounting to Rs. 1,95,000 was under the consideration of Government. The total outlay till the end of the year amounted to Rs. 1,19,257.

246. The following were sanctioned by Government during the year:— General

	Rs.
(i) Revised estimate for the formation of a layout in Jayamahal.	8,81,000
(ii) Revised estimate for the formation of a layout in S. No. 33 of Sunkenahalli.	2,47,400
(iii) Revised estimate for the realignment of sheds at Vyali Kaval Extension.	1,61,000
and (iv) Estimate for the layout of Sampige Tank.	3,09,000

247. The total receipts during the year including the opening balance of Rs. 21,67,207 was Rs. 46,87,657. An expenditure of Rs. 30,93,174 was incurred during the year leaving a balance of Rs. 15,94,481. The percentage of working expense to the total expenditure was 5.3 per cent.

(xii) Corporation of the City of Bangalore.

248. Three years have rolled on since the advent of the Corporation and things have settled down in all branches of administration. All the departments of the two erstwhile Municipalities were merged harmoniously and the distinction between City and Civil Station had entirely disappeared. Uniform taxation was adopted.

249. The area of the City of Bangalore is 26·7 square miles. The population as per Census of 1951 was 7,78,977. The City, being situated on a plateau of 3,000 feet above sea level, possesses a salubrious climate and that was the very reason for the growth of industrial activities and consequently the increase in the population which has nearly doubled itself since 1941.

250. Sriyuths B. V. Lankappa, and G. Abdur Rahman Khan continued to be the Mayor and Deputy Mayor, respectively, till 13th January 1953 and on that date Sriyuths P. Hanumanthiah and T. H. Basavarajappa were Mayor and Deputy Mayor.

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duly elected as Mayor and Deputy Mayor respectively. They continued to hold the office during the rest of the year.

251. During the year, the Corporation held 15 ordinary meetings, 30 adjourned meetings, 1 urgent meeting, 10 special meetings and 4 meetings for spot inspection. The average percentage of Councillors including the Mayor present at each meeting, was 66·7.

Education.

252. All the nine Corporation Schools including Deaf and Dumb School were functioning during the year. Of these, four were High Schools and four higher elementary schools. Instruction was conveyed in English, Kannada, Tamil, Telugu, Urdu etc. The total number of pupils taught was 5,990.

253. A sum of Rs. 2,48,329 including capital expenditure was incurred on Education.

Finance.

254. The revenue and expenditure of the Corporation amounted to Rs. 75,46,952 and Rs. 75,76,456 respectively.

Epidemic Diseases.

255. Small-pox and cholera were the chief epidemic diseases that occurred during the year.

256. Sporadic cases of small-pox were reported throughout the year. The highest number of cases reported were during the month of April and December 1952 and in March 1953.

257. Three lakhs thirty-one thousand five hundred and fifty-five Primary and 1,62,235 re-vaccinations were performed. Majority of the cases were treated in the Isolation Hospitals.

258. Sporadic cases of cholera were reported during the month of July, August and September 1952 and from January to March 1953. The highest number of cases were reported during March 1953. During the year, 15 attacks and 6 deaths were reported as against 77 attacks and 43 deaths in the previous year.

259. During the year, the Corporation area was free from plague as against one attack and nil death in the previous year.

260. Preventive measures were carried out throughout the year. A systematic campaign of rat destruction was carried out by trapping, baiting and Cynogassing. Rat traps were supplied to the public on request. The total number

of rodents destroyed was 6,503. Fifty thousand nine hundred and fifty-nine houses and 63,103 rat burrows were cynogassed.

261. The total number of live births registered during the year was 26,193 which was 2,626 in excess of that for 1951-52. Of these 13,609 were males, and 12,584 were females, giving a proportion of 108 males to 100 females. The largest number of births were recorded in the month of October 1952 and the lowest in the month of May 1952. Births and Birth rate.

262. The highest birth rate was amongst other communities and the lowest among Europeans.

263. One thousand one hundred and thirty-four still births were reported during the year.

264. The total number of deaths registered during the year was 14,244 (11,737). Of these, 7,245 were males and 6,999 females. The highest number of deaths was recorded in the month of August 1952 and the lowest in the month of April 1952. Deaths and death rate.

265. The death rate was 18·35 as against 15·37 during the previous year. The excess of births over deaths during the year was 11,949.

266. The mortality figures according to the age groups were:—

Age.	*Deaths.*
0 to 1 year	3,412
1 to 5 years	3,756
5 to 10 years	764
10 to 15 years	337
15 to 20 years	405
20 to 40 years	1,748
40 to 60 years	1,648
60 and above	2,174
Total ...	14,244

267. The largest number of deaths was under 1 year and 1 to 5 years age groups.

268. Thirty-one attacks and one death were reported from Chicken-pox as against 42 attacks and nil deaths during the previous year. Chicken-pox.

269. Eleven deaths were reported from Diphtheria as against 31 deaths during the previous year. Diphtheria.

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Typhoid.

270. Eighty-two deaths were reported from typhoid as against 75 deaths during the previous year. The highest number of deaths was during the month of November 1952.

Tuberculosis.

271. Tuberculosis causes high mortality and sickness among infectious diseases. There has been a gradual decrease in its incidence during the year.

272. The following deaths were reported from tuberculosis according to communities for the year :—

Community	Males	Females	Total
1 Hindus ...	111	124	235
2 Muslims ...	24	57	81
3 Christians ...	7	17	24
4 Anglo-Indians ...	...	2	2
Total ...	142	200	342

General Sanitation.

273. The intensive drive for booking offenders against Corporation Bye-laws was continued to be carried out on three days in the week, one of the Corporation divisions being selected for each day. It was carried out in 46 divisions, covering most of the divisions thrice and some divisions twice.

274. The major offences against which the drive was concentrated were :—

1. Causing obstruction by squatting and selling cut fruits, rotten fruits, eatables, etc., under unhealthy and insanitary conditions over drains and in public streets.
2. Causing obstruction by picketting cattle on public streets.
3. Selling cooked meat and other eatables near arrack and toddy shops under insanitary surroundings.
4. Selling crude and unhygienic ice-candy in streets without taking out a license.
5. Selling rotten fruits and vegetables and stale eatables in shops.
6. Selling cut fruits, unripe fruits and other eatables under insanitary conditions to young school children near educational institutions.

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7. Committal of nuisance and
8. Causing obstruction by selling articles other than food and drink on foot-path.

275. Unwholesome food-stuff, rotten and unripe fruits, unhealthy vegetables, crude and unhygienic ice-candy and unhygienic cool drinks were seized and destroyed as per provisions in the Corporation Act under Sections 330 and 332, respectively. Non-perishable articles, such as utensils, planks, hand carts etc., were returned to the respective owners after administering severe warning.

276. Stray cattle causing obstruction to traffic and nuisance to public were impounded by the Health Department staff both during the intensive drive and also during their usual rounds.

277. The total number of dogs caught and impounded was 3,834 as against 2,924 in the previcus year. Of these, 3,620 were destroyed by electrocution, and two died in the pound. One hundred and thirty-five were released on payment of fines and on production of licenses, one dog auctioned, one dog handed over to the Government Veterinary Hospital for finding good home, 36 dogs were handed ver to the Indian Institute of Science and 39 were awaiting disposal at the end of the year. Anti-Rabic Measures.

278. Nineteen dogs which had bitten people were kept under observation in the pound. Of these, 2 being sound were released, 13 died in the pound, and 4 destroyed by electrocution as per owners' request.

279. As in previous years, milk was the most common article that was adulterated. Addition of water was the usual means of adulteration, though in a few cases abstraction of fat in addition to watering was noticed. Adulteration

280. Butter and Ghee were adulterated with cheaper hydrogenated fats.

281. Spent coffee powder was an adulterant for coffee powder.

282. The work of widening Mahatma Gandhi Road from St. Marks Road, Queen's Statue was completed during the year. Cement Concrete foot-path was also provided on the southern side of Mahatma Gandhi Road. Engineering Department.

283. With the installation of additional new lights, the lighting of the roads in the Corporation improved to a

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considerable extent. Fifty-six ornamental lights were provided around the Ulsoor tank. The provision of mercury vapour lamps in important junctions besides adding to the beauty of the place, helped very much in reducing traffic accidents. With the addition of 551 lights during the year, the number of lights in the City of Bangalore was raised to 6,573.

Water Supply.

284. The existing supply of filtered water from Thippagondanahally Reservoir, has been found quite inadequate especially after the year 1946 due to the rapid expansion of the City and unexpected increase in the population. While a quantity of 16 million gallons a day would be necessary to meet the existing demand, the present distribution of barely eleven million gallons, was the root cause of the water scarcity. A scheme at a cost of Rs. 39 lakhs sponsored by the City Improvement Trust Board with the assistance of Water Supply Department in 1946, was finalised.

285. Waste water from many of the public water taps was connected to the underground drainage system thus preventing stagnation of water and thereby avoiding mosquito nuisance in several localities in the City area. The expenditure under sewage scheme during the year was Rs. 2,05,188.

(xiii) Mysore City Municipal Council.

286. The area of the Mysore City Municipality is 14·48 sq. miles and the population according to the Census of 1951 is 2,44,334. There was no change in the boundaries of the City Municipality during the year.

287. The Mysore City Municipal Council the term of which was due to expire on 31st December 1952 was extended for a period of three months up to and inclusive of 31st March 1953.

288. Sri A. Krishnamurthy Rao was the President of the Council during the period and Sri N. Rachiah was working as Vice-President of the Council.

289. The Council held 12 ordinary, 13 adjourned and 18 special meetings during the year. The average attendance was 22 and the total number of subjects disposed of was 1,396.

290. The year opened with a balance of Rs. 1,64,689. The receipts and the expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 22,26,313 and Rs. 23,91,953 respectively. The closing balance at the end of the year was Rs. 2,59,049.

291. The incidence of taxation per capita during the year was Rs. 6-1-6.

292. The expenditure on Public Works was Rs. 5,41,805 (Rs. 3,82,152).

293. The following were some of the major works carried out during the year :—

1. Construction of a combined hospital in Vanivilaspuram ;
2. Construction of a Maternity Hospital at Nazarbad ;
3. Construction of 13 shops in the traingular bit to the west of Chikkabasamma's Choultry in Chamaraja road ;
4. Construction of a set of shops and retiring rooms in Bus Terminus ;
5. Construction of units such as Band Stand in People's Park, traffic canopies at Sanskrit College Square, Ayurvedic College Square, Hospital Square and Railway Station Square ;
6. Construction of Gandhi Memorial Stoopa which was unveiled by His Highness the Maharaja during the year ; and
7. Main roads such as Narayanasastry Road in Chamundipuram.

294. A comprehensive programme of tarring the several roads out of the overdraft accommodation from the Bank of Mysore Ltd., Mysore, was taken up since January 1953 and since then more than 3½ miles of important metal roads in the City were converted into tar roads.

295. Necessary timely preventive measures were undertaken for the control of epidemics and other diseases in the City.

296. Apart from the Krishnarajendra Hospital, Ayurvedic and Unani Hospital, Cheluvamba Hospital maintained by Government, eight dispensaries situated in the several mohallas of the Mysore City were handed over to the management of Government. The Municipal Indigenous Hospital entirely managed by the Municipality was as popular as ever and treated 44,470 fresh cases and 72,383 repeated cases during the year, the daily average attendance

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being 320. The various Ayurvedic and Unani Institutions receiving municipal grants continued to work during the year.

297. The Health Officer continued to be the Joint Secretary of the Gunamba Maternity and Child Welfare Trust under whose auspices 10 milk centres were being run in the City and the Municipality made a monthly contribution of Rs. 730. In addition to distribution of milk to poor children, anti-natal and post-natal work was also attended to by trained midwives under the guidance of a health visitor and a lady doctor. Nursery schools were also being run in three places.

298. Spleen survey taken up in the previous year after a lapse of several years was continued during the year. Bactoriological analysis of water was done every week as usual.

299. The propaganda committee of the Council conducted Mohalla days in Chamaraja Mohalla, Lashkar Mohalla and Nazarbad Mohalla to rouse the civic consciousness of the citizens and invite their co-operation in the matter of Town cleaning and control of communicable diseases.

300. In pursuance of the repeated pressure on the Government regarding the sanctioning of the scheme of equitable distribution of water supply in Mysore City, a committee was constituted by Government under the chairmanship of the Chief Engineer to study the various schemes prepared for the improvement of water supply in Mysore City and to suggest the most economic schemes as also the phasing of the expenditure.

301. The first week of July 1952 was observed as Tree planting week in the City as usual. The Mysore Dasara Celebrations were held during the year. There was also the State Procession on 29th September 1952.

302. The Council gave a civic reception to Dr. Sir M. Visvesvaraya on 16th October 1952 on the occasion of unveiling the statue of the late Sri Krishnarajendra Wadiyar Bahadur.

303. The City celebrated the birth of a prince to His Highness the Maharaja on 19th February 1953. House to house distribution of sugar was made. Feeding of the poor in the City was arranged on the auspicious occasion of

the Namakarna Mahotsavam of the Prince on 2nd March 1953.

304. The Municipal Council collected funds for the relief of the people in the famine stricken areas in the State as a result of failure of rains. The Council contributed a sum of Rs. 2,000 and made collections to the funds from the public to the extent of Rs. 8,166.

305. Distribution of rice (doles) to about 300 disabled people was continued during the year. Arrangements were made to feed 39 students studying in the several Colleges in the City at a concessional rate of Rs. 10 per head per month with the co-operation of proprietors and managers of hotels and hostels. The Municipal Council continued its monthly grant of Rs. 375 and Rs. 250 to the Poor Feeding (Doles) and Poor students Feeding Committee. The Local Relief Committee for the prevention of beggary in Mysore City was continued during the year.

306. The supervision over supply of fuel in the City under Municipal control was continued during the year.

(xiv) Mysore City Improvement Trust Board.

307. Including the Chairman, there were ten members on the Board. The total number of meetings held was 17 of which 12 were ordinary and five special.

308. The number of properties acquired under the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act during the year was 21.

309. The amount spent on improvement and other works during the year was Rs. 6,92,342 and a grant of Rs. 2,00,000 was sanctioned by Government.

310. The work of laying underground sewer lines and giving free house connections to flush latrines was continued during the year. The total number of underground free sewage connections given during the year was 166 (127) and the total number of extra connections given was 111 (153).

311. Two hundred and forty-one new sites were formed and including 28 sites resumed, the total number of s tes available for sale aggregated to 429. Of these, 102 sites were sold leaving 327 sites undisposed of at the end of the year.

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312. The formation of a layout of 50 sites for Bamboo Bazar at Mysore South at a cost of Rs. 1,12,000 was sanctioned. The scheme of forming a layout for an Industrial Suburb also to the east of the railway line and south of Mysore City at a cost of Rs. 8,90,210 was also sanctioned. Two hundred and fifteen sites of various dimensions are proposed to be formed in this locality.

313. The formation of 123 shop sites in front of New Santhepet Buildings, Mysore at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,50,000 was sanctioned.

314. In Jalapuri Extension, 50 sites were used for the construction of model houses for Adikarnatakas of the locality.

315. As an impetus for solving the housing problem in Mysore City, model houses in several localities were constructed. Twenty-seven model houses in Karunapur Extension at a cost of Rs. 3,875 was undertaken and completed with an expenditure of Rs. 1,06,204. One hundred and twenty-two model houses for Adikaranatakas in several parts of Mysore City were constructed at a cost of Rs. 3,05,000.

316. The construction of model houses at Saraswathipuram Extension was commenced.

317. The total receipts of the Board including the opening balance amounted to Rs. 24,25,686 (Rs. 21,38,671). The expenditure totalled to Rs. 10,52,778 (Rs. 9,89,083).

318. Most of the sites formed are cottage sites, which are within the purchasing power of the poor and middle class people. The price is recovered in many cases by instalments. In case of bungalow and shop sites as well as Cinema sites, they are generally sold by public auction which fetched very good rates. Free grants of sites are also made to the public, religious and charitable institutions like hostels, temples, mosques and educational institutions. The cottage sites are sold to selected persons at upset prices fixed by the Board.

(xv) K.G.F. Sanitary Board.

Constitution.

319. The term of the K. G. F. Sanitary Board which was reconstituted for a period of one year from 1st December 1950 and extended from time to time was further extended for a period of one year from 1st July 1952.

Finance.

320. The total receipt of the Board inclusive of the opening balance and the total expenditure were Rs. 7,22,559 and Rs. 6,48,338, respectively. The realisations under the heads " House and Shop taxes ", " Octroi " and " Markets" were Rs. 47,420, Rs. 1,41,734 and Rs. 86,412 respectively.

Demand, Collection and Balance

321. Out of a total demand of Rs. 4,85,205 under cesses and taxes, a sum of Rs. 4,23,700 was collected and a sum of Rs. 3,421 was remitted, leaving a balance of Rs.58,082 under the heads " Mohatarfa tax ", " Vehicle tax " and " ground rent on labour colonies ".

Sanitary Board High Schools.

322. The K. G. F. Sanitary Board Boys' and Girls' High Schools continued to be under the management of the Sanitary Board. There were 18 sections in the Boys' High School and 7 sections in the Girls' High School.

Scheme of Improvement.

323. The improvement works sanctioned at a total cost of Rs. 4,83,331 were practically completed during the year.

Health and Sanitation.

324. The health conditions of the area were satisfactory. The sanitation was well looked after. Adequate medical attention is available to the population of the area.

(xvi) Davangere City Municipality.

325. The area of the Davangere City Municipality is 7.5 square miles and the population is 56,048 according to the Census of 1951.

326. The Council was reconstituted in June 1952 by a general election under the Adult Franchise and single member constituency.

327. Nine meetings were held under the old constitution and 23 under the new constitution.

328. The total number of houses and sites in Davangere City were 12,744 and 4,028 respectively during the year as against 12,744 and 3,258 respectively in the previous year.

329. The incidence of taxation per head of population was Rs. 6-4-3 (Rs. 6-5-6).

330. The total receipts and expenditure of the Municipality were Rs. 9,56,441 (Rs. 13,89,455) and Rs. 9,07,809 (Rs. 14,39,867), respectively.

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331. A scheme for the construction of shops and markets was put into action which is expected to augment the resources of the Municipality considerably.

332. Public health of the City was generally good and no epidemics such as plague, cholera or small-pox were prevailing in the City during the year.

333. The collection of revenue in the City was considerably affected adversely owing to distress conditions prevailing in this and adjoining taluks. There was general slump in trade and consequential financial stringency which materially affected the paying capacity of the rate-payers to discharge their Municipal dues.

334. The Municipal High School continued to function in a rented building and a contribution of Rs. 12,000 was made by the Municipality during the year.

335. In spite of overwhelming financial depression the Engineering department was able to execute works under 'D2 Public Works' at a cost of Rs. 2,24,311.

336. These works consist of buildings and layouts, communications, roads, culverts, and causeways, improvement to markets, new bus stand, box drain and S. P drains and roads. The water supply to the City area was under the control of the Engineering Section. The average quantity of water pumped daily is 6 lakhs of gallons and the consumption of water per head on population basis comes to a little over ten gallons.

337. Many important works of benefit were initiated during the year, the chief of which were the laying of 16" main pipe line from Harihar to Davangere a distance of ten miles at a cost of 15.40 lakhs, the construction of an additional R.C.C. tank at a cost of nearly a lakh of rupees and the purchase of a lorry at a cost of Rs. 16,000 for conveying the town rubbish.

(xvii) District Board.

Constitution.

338. The term of the District Boards constituted from 1st June 1947, which was extended up to 30th May 1952, was further extended until the constitution of new District Boards under the Village Panchayets and District Boards Act 1952. There were 258 members in the District Boards and there where 5 vacancies in the membership of the several District Boards.

Meetings.

339. The total number of meetings held by the District Boards were 54, of which 40 were ordinary meetings and 14 were special meetings.

Income and Expenditure.

340. The total income and expenditure of the District Boards during the year were Rs. 69,26,653 (Rs. 44,13,536) and Rs. 67,25,899 (Rs. 45,14,701) respectively as per details noted below :—

I. Revenue.

		Rs.
1.	Cesses	14,60,359
2.	Tolls and Ferries	1,27,829
3.	Fees, Fines and Miscellaneous ...	15,93,342
4.	Contributions & Grants-in-aid ...	11,90,573
5.	Railways	75,875
6.	Public debt	24,78,675
	Total ...	69,26,653

II. Expenditure.

1.	Public works executed by the District Boards' agency ...	4,25,810
2.	Public works executed through the P.W. agency	20,88,439
3.	Administration and collection ...	2,90,447
4.	Public Health, Safety and convenience	12,11,540
5.	Miscellaneous contributions ...	5,66,562
6.	Public Debt	21,43,101
	Total...	67,25,899

341. Most of the District Boards incurred heavy expenditure in respect of works executed through their own agency. The Mysore and Tumkur District Boards had their own engineering establishments.

Roads and original works.

342. The District Boards maintained a total length of 4,374 miles 7 furlongs of road and took up and completed 124 items of work such as the construction of school buildings, bridges, tunnels, causeways, shops, etc. A length of 134 miles and 5 furlongs of new roads were formed at a cost of Rs. 2,26,317. As the seasonal conditions were bad, the Kolar District Board undertook 378 items of small works as a measure of distress relief and completed them.

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Dispensaries.

343. There were 260 Local Fund Dispenseries and out of these 8 L.F. Dispensaries were newly opened during the year and there were 232 Ayurvedic and Unani dispensaries during the year.

Schools.

344. There were 48 High Schools under the control of the District Boards during the year.

(xviii) Municipal Administration.

345. The number of Town Municipalities in the State was 105. Constitution of Y. N. Hosakote Village in Pavagada Taluk into a Municipality was under consideration.

Rules and bye-laws.

346. The Municipal Councils in the State were directed to frame the bye-laws and rules on the basis of the Model Bye-Laws and Rules issued by Government. Many of the Bye-laws and rules that were sanctioned were brought into force in the Municipalities for augmenting the financial resources during the year. Action was taken to introduce the Model Bye-laws and Rules in all the Municipalities.

Incidence of Taxation.

347. The incidence of taxation for the State was Rs. 3-12-6 per head as against Rs. 3-3-10 in the previous year.

Meetings of Municipal Councils.

348. The total number of meetings held by the Municipal Councils was 2,453. Of these, 1,111 were ordinary, 165 were adjourned and 1,177 were special meetings.

Revision of Assessment.

349. The revision of assessment was not given effect to in Devanahalli, Anekal, Sarjapur, Magadi, Ramanagaram, Hosakote, Kanakapura, Channapatna and Vijayapura Municipalities in Bangalore District, Tiptur, Kunigal and Pavagada Municipalities in Tumkur District, all the Municipalities except Hassan Town Municipality in Hassan District, Challakere, Hiriyur and Naikanahatti Municipalities in Chitaldrug District, Sringeri Municipality in Chikmagalur District and all Municipalities except Srirangapatna Municipality in Mandya District.

Demand, Collection and Balance of Municipalities.

350. Out of the total demand of Rs. 57,42,339, a sum of Rs. 49,59,958 was collected during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 16,82,381 for recovery at the close of the year.

CHAPTER III—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

(i) Revenue and Finance.

General Summary.

The statement showing the Receipts and Disbursements of the State, for the year 1952-53 is given in Appendix I.

351. The total Revenue realised during the year 1952-53 was Rs. 1,871·39 lakhs and the net expenditure met out of Revenue was Rs. 1,794·98 lakhs, resulting in a net surplus of Rs. 76·41 lakhs.

352. The total Receipts and Disbursements for the year, including Service and Debt and Remittance Heads were Rs. 15,549·43 lakhs and Rs. 16,019·74 lakhs respectively and the year closed with a cash balance of Rs. 10·89 lakhs.

Consolidated Fund Revenue Receipts.

353. As compared with the Actuals for the previous year, large increases appear under XVIII I.N.E. & D works for which no capital accounts are kept (Rs. 26·00 lakhs) XXVI—Education (Rs. 13·56 lakhs), XLVI—Miscellaneous (Rs. 17·33 lakhs) and XLIX—Grants-in-aid from the Central Government (Rs. 40·25 lakhs).

354. These increases are, to a great extent set off by decreases under the following heads. VIII State Excise Duties (26·69 lakhs), XIII Other Taxes and Duties (20·38 lakhs), XXXVI Miscellaneous Departments (17·24 lakhs) LI—Extraordinary Receipts (54·53 lakhs) and LII—A—Transfer from Funds (19·90 lakhs).

355. The increase of Rs. 26·00 lakhs under XVIII I.N.E. and D. Works for which no capital accounts are kept is due to the sum of Rs. 26·00 lakhs, representing the grant from the Government of India for 1951-52 towards the construction and repairs to dams and channels having been realised and taken under this head during the year 1952-53. The large increase under Education is mainly due to the transfer of the balance at the credit of the Elementary Education Fund at the end of 1951-52 to this Receipt head as the head "E.E. Fund" ceased to be operative with effect from 1st April 1952. The increase under XLVI—Miscellaneous (17·33 lakhs) is mainly due to the adjustment of Lapsed Deposits of previous years. No receipts have been booked under LII-A Transfer from Revenue Reserve Fund and the transfers from the various funds,

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shown under this head of account in the Budget Estimates for 1952-53, have been accounted for as reduction of Expenditure under the relevant service heads.

Expenditure.

356. Large increases appear under 23—Appropriation for Reduction of avoidable Debt (+Rs, 10·00 lakhs), 29 Police (Rs. 15·37 lakhs) and 37 Education (Rs. 31·64 lakhs. There have been large decreases under 25—General Administration (Rs. 14·37 lakhs), 43 Industries and Supplies (Rs. 30·92 lakhs) and 63 Extraordinary charges (Rs. 32·05 lakhs).

357. The increase under 23 Appropriation for Reduction of avoidable Debt is due to the enhancing of the contribution to the Sinking Fund from Rs. 20 to 30 lakhs during the year. The increase under 29 Police mainly appears under "District Executive Force" and "Special Police". The decrease under 43 Industries and Supplies appears mainly under "Industries." The large decrease under 63 Extraordinary charges is due to the enhancement of sale prices and consequent reduction in the cost of subsidising foodgrains.

Capital.

358. The capital outlay during the year exceeded that in the previous year by Rs. 177·58 lakhs and large increases appear under all the Major heads.

Contingency Fund.

359. All the amounts advanced from out of the "Contingency Fund" during the year were recouped in full before the year's accounts were closed and the fund closed with a credit balance of Rs. 30 lakhs.

Public Accounts.

360. Under unfunded Debt there was a net incoming of Rs. 45·37 lakhs under State Government Insurance Fund and Rs. 5·47 lakhs under State Provident Funds. There was a net outgoing of Rs. 25·53 lakhs and Rs. 12·85 lakhs, under "Savings Bank Deposits" and "State Certificates" respectively. The heavy outgoing of Rs. 629·32 lakhs under "Special Development and Reserve Funds (Mysore)" is due to the balances under these heads having been closed to Government account. Under "Other Deposit Accounts", there was an outgoing of Rs. 20·79 lakhs under "Deposits of Local Funds" and Rs. 9·60 lakhs under "Civil Deposits". The large outgoing of Rs. 290·55 lakhs under "Advances not bearing interest" is mainly due to the heavy outgoings in respect of "Adjusting Account with Part 'B' States" (Rs. 100·26 lakhs) and "Adjusting Account between Central and State Governments" (Rs, 165·52 lakhs).

(ii) Excise.

Distillery.

361. The Mysore Sugar Company Ltd., Bangalore, continued to be the manufacturing contractors for the supply of liquors to the State. Their contract for the supply of liquors was extended for a further period of one year from 1st July 1952 up to the end of June 1953. There was no change in the following rates paid to the Company for the supply of Molasses Arrack and Special Liquors :—

A. Molasses Arrack ... Twelve annas per gallon.

B. Special Liquors—

(1) Rs. 2-7-0 per gallon (naked).

(2) Rs. 5 bottling charges per gallon in Quart bottles.

(3) Rs. 10 bottling charges per gallon in Pint bottles.

Packing charges—

(4) Rs. 6 per case of eight gallons in Quart bottles.

(5) Rs. 6 per case of six gallons per gallon of Pint bottles.

Arrack Bonded Depots. Shops.

362. There were 18 Arrack Bonded Depots during the year. Private Depots for the supply of Arrack to the shops of Bangalore City, Civil Area and Taluk were also permitted to be opened, as in the previous year.

363. The number of shops licensed for the retail vend of molasses arrack was 105 (105), while that for the sale of bottled liquors was 9 (9).

Incidence of consumption.

364. The consumption of arrack of 35 U.P. was 2,35,678 (3,13,713) gallons, while that of special liquors supplied in bottles was 9,795 (15,503) gallons. The supply of country spirits to shops was not controlled by quotas.

Rectified Spirit licenses.

365. The incidence of consumption of country spirits per 100 of the population was 6·21 (8·44) proof gallons computed in respect of the population of only the wet Districts of the State.

366. The number of licenses issued for the sale of the rectified spirits during the year was 93 (104). Of these, 85 (80) licenses were held by chemists, druggists, charitable institutions and industrial concerns. Besides, 8 free licenses were issued to hospitals.

367. From the Distillery, 76,039· 10 (1,06,375) gallons of rectified spirits including absolute alcohol, were issued

REVENUE AND FINANCE

from Mandya Distillery during the year. Of these, 44,339·10 (59,335) gallons were issued for consumption by licensees in the State and 31,700 (47,040) gallons were exported outside the State.

(1) Ernakulam	...	25,100 gallons
(2) Cochin	...	6,100 ,,
(3) Calcutta	...	500 ,,
Total	...	31,700 gallons

Imports.

368. The quantity of spirituous medicinal preparations that were imported into the State was 716·570 proof gallons.

Exports.

369. The export of spirituous medicinal preparations by the several bonded Laboratories in the State to places outside the State amounted to 16,168·0466 proof gallons. Of this, 15,152·5616 proof gallons were subjected to duty while the balance of 15·5150 proof gallons were free of duty.

Denatured Spirits.

370. Two hundred and thirty-five (235) licenses were issued for the possession, use in the manufacture of polishes and sale of denatured spirits.

Consumption.

371. A total quantity of 1,99,396 (1,83,203) gallons of denatured spirits was issued out of the Distillery during the year.

372. The rate of license fee on the issue of denatured spirits from the Distillery was enhanced from Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per Imperial Gallon with effect from 1st July 1952. In March 1953, the rate was further increased to Rs. 2-8-0 per Imperial gallon. But the denatured or methylated spirits issued from the Distillery at Mandya, on behalf of the Mysore Sugar Company Ltd., for export to places outside Mysore State, continued to be exempted from payment of license fee.

Molasses Arrack and Special liquors.

373. There was a stock of 2,50,759·5 gallons of molasses arrack and 24,255·0 gallons of special liquors during the year including quantities of 2,38,132·5 gallons of Molasses Arrack of 35° U.P. A quantity of 9,404 gallons of special liquors was manufactured during the year.

Toddy.

374. The revenue derived from the sale of toddy amounted to Rs. 82,24,136 (Rs. 93,16,823) comprising of shop rentals Rs. 72,92,799 (Rs. 84,06,132), tree tax Rs. 9,00,471 (Rs. 8,83,832) and tree rent Rs. 30,866 (Rs. 26,859).

Shops.

375. The number of shops for the sale of date and cocoanut toddy was 565 (565), while that for the sale of Bagani Toddy was 6 (6).

376. No tree was permitted to be tapped, free of tree tax for domestic consumption during the year.

377. Consequent on the extension of total prohibition throughout the Madras State no trees were licensed in Mysore for Madras shops or in Madras for Mysore shops.

Malt Liquors

378. The consumption of beer amounted to 1,40,316 (1,28,823) gallons during the year. The United Breweries Ltd., Bangalore and Venus Brewery in Bangalore and the Chamundi Brewery in Mysore continued to manufacture beer.

379. The revenue realised from Malt liquors amounted to Rs. 4,24,324 (Rs. 4,46,549).

Foreign Liquors.

380. The number of licenses renewed was 72 (67). Of these, 13 (12) were wholesale, 21 (21) retail 7 (10) Hotel and 31 (24) ordinary Refreshment Room (bar) licenses.

381. The revenue realised under license and gallonage fee was Rs. 2,85,238 (Rs. 4,10,199).

Hemp Drugs.

382. Four licenses for the cultivation of Ganja in a total area of 20 acres in Goribidnur Talúk were issued.

Ganja.

383. The consumption of Ganja during the year was 4,664 (5,829) seers.

384. The rate of duty per seer of 80 tolas charged to the licensees continued to be Rs. 65 during the year.

385. The number of shops licensed for the sale of Ganja was 69 (68).

386. The revenue derived from Ganja amounted to Rs. 8,96,446 (Rs. 11,92,840).

Opium.

387. The limit of private possession of opium continued to be one tola as in the previous year.

388. The revenue derived from opium was Rs. 3,18,204 (Rs. 3,97,626) comprising of Rs 2,23,304 (Rs. 2,84,797) under license fee and Rs. 94,900 (Rs. 1,12,829) under gain on sale of opium.

Offences.

389. The total number of offences reported during the year under Excise and Opium Acts was 1,446 (1,213). Of these, 382 (285) cases related to heinous offences, 146 (74) to the cutting and removal of Date leaves and trees and the remaining 918 (854) to the breaches of license conditions.

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390. The number of cases relating to illicit distillation and kindred offences increased from 57 to 183 during the year, the largest number of cases reported being 143 (52) in the Bangalore District.

391. The total number of offences relating to illicit manufacture of toddy was 3 (2).

392. The number of cases reported under Hemp Drugs was 166 (136).

Secret Service and rewards.

393. The expenditure incurred under Secret Service and Rewards during the year was Rs. 1,642 (Rs. 587).

394. Including the arrears of Rs. 7,25,763 outstanding at the beginning of the year, the total demand of the Excise Revenue amounted to Rs. 1,98,70,143 (Rs. 2,29,50,864) of this amount, a sum of Rs. 1,84,44,484 (Rs. 2,17,95,292) towards the current demand, and Rs. 4,72,485 (Rs. 3,02,246) towards old arrears was collected and a remission of Rs. 6,404 (Rs. 479) was written off the accounts and a sum of Rs. 5,925 was ordered to be reduced in the demand as it was wrongly taken on demand was sanctioned thus leaving a balance of Rs. 9,46,770 (Rs. 7,53,326) at the close of the year.

Old Arrears.

395. Out of Rs. 6,25,763 outstanding at the beginning of the year, a sum of Rs. 4,72,485 was collected and a remission of Rs. 6,404 was sanctioned, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,46,874 at the close of the year.

396. The expenditure of the Department amounted to Rs. 5,16,205 (Rs. 4,64,833).

397. The incidence of taxation per head of population was Rs. 4-2-5 (Rs. 5-13-9) computed in respect of the wet districts of the State leaving out the dry districts.

Changes.

398. The duty on beer was enhanced from annas twelve to Rupee one per gallon with effect from 1st July 1952.

399. The scale of gallonage fee was doubled in respect of imported Foreign liquors as follows :—

(1) Spirits liquors, sparkling wines and wines containing over 42 per cent proof spirit.	Rs. 9 per Imperial gallon of six quarts.	
	Rs. a. p.	
(2) Wines of all other kinds	... 4 8 0	do.
(3) Foreign Beer, Cider and Fermented liquors	... 1 8 0	do.

400. The scheme of the experiment in Prohibition in the Rural Welfare and Health Centre in Ramanagaram and Channapatna Taluks started from 1st July 1938 was continued during the year.

(iii) Sales Tax.

401. The Commissioner of Excise continued to be the *ex-officio* Commissioner of Sales Tax. The Deputy Commissioners' divisions remained at two and the Sales Tax Officers' Circles at eleven.

402. For speeding up the collection of arrears, 9 special Revenue Inspectors were taken on deputation from the Revenue Department for a period of one year. They were entrusted with the work of (a) collecting the arrears. resorting to distraint sale, etc, under the Land Revenue Code, (b) conducting prosecutions in the Criminal Courts and (c) culling out information available at import and export points and at distribution centres for purposes of cross-referencing with the accounts of dealers.

403. Important changes that were made in the working of the Act, and the Rules during the year were :—

(1) Sub-rule (2) of Rule 1 and clause (i) of sub-rule (1) of Rule 2 in the Rules for the computation of turnover were amended.

(2) Sub-Rules 46 A (1) and (2) empowering the Sales Tax Commissioner to transfer any case pending before an assessing authority to another assessing authority, were added to Mysore Sales Tax Rules by amendment.

(3) Percentage of deduction allowable for labour in respect of several " Works Contracts " for the purposes of computation of turnover was fixed.

(4) Reduced rates of tax were granted with effect from 1st April 1952 for dealers in betel leaves.

(5) The concession granted to sale of Gold Thread and Gold Tissue in Notification No. Fl. 4867—S.T. 3-49 dated 30th December 1949 was cancelled.

(6) On 4th April 1952, reduced rates of tax were fixed for dealers in mutton, eggs, fruits, vegetables, flowers, fresh milk, bread and betel leaves.

(7) In partial modification of notifications Nos. Fl. 4261—S. T. 1-48-21 dated 9th November 1948 and Fl. 6643—S. T. 1-48-32 dated 14th December 1948, the exemption from the levy of Sales Tax granted in respect of

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(1) firewood and charcoal, (2) Thupra or beedi wrapper leaves and (3) leaf tobacco, cured as well as uncured was cancelled.

8. In partial modification of Notification No. Fl. 1869—S.T. 1-48, dated 24th August 1948, matches were made liable to sales-tax only at the time of the first sale after manufacture or import into Mysore State.

9. The exemption from the levy of sales-tax granted in respect of all goods sold to the Palace was cancelled in April 1952.

10. Deduction of Excise Duty paid to Central Government from the gross turnover was granted with effect from 1st April 1950.

Dealers.

404. Out of 21,155 (21,175) registered dealers, 12,954 (12,648) were assessed to tax and 6,437 (5,419) were treated as below Rs. 10,000. The number of cases pending assessment was 1,764 (3,108). The amount of Registration fees collected was Rs. 1,22,057 (Rs. 1,16,829).

Licenses.

405. The number of licenses issued or renewed during the year was 1,496 (1,498). The amount of license fee collected was Rs. 2,95,984 (Rs. 3,27,649).

406. A sum of Rs. 1,04,012 (Rs. 6,62,876) was allowed as rebate under Section 8 of the Sales Act, and the claim in pending cases amounted to Rs. 1,97,251 (Rs. 4,46,404).

407. On the ground of under-assessment or escapement of assessment under Rule 34 of Mysore Sales-Tax Rules, 198 cases were re-opened which brought in a revenue of Rs. 1,51,065. There were 26 cases of rectification of mistakes under Rule 35. Eleven cases of agents of non-residents were assessed to tax under Section 19 during the year.

Demand, Collection and Balance.

408. The total net demand, collection and balance including miscellaneous items of revenue were Rs. 167·89 lakhs, Rs. 125·20 lakhs and Rs. 42·69 lakhs, respectively.

409. There were 1,793 (2,089) appeals and 906 (740) revision petitions to be dealt with during the year. Of these, 1,251 (1,928) appeals and 787 (492) revision petitions were disposed of, leaving a balance of 542 (161) appeal petitions and 199 (248) revision petitions at the end of the year.

Prosecutions.

410. There were 135 prosecutions pending at the beginning of the year. Two thousand six hundred and

fifty four prosecutions were launched afresh. Of these, 2,789 cases, 1,547 (372) were withdrawn, 59 (69) were acquitted and 617 (328) were convicted, leaving a balance of 566 at the end of the year.

411. The total number of offences of all categories under Section 20 was 2,166 (415) including pending cases at the beginning of the year. In 58 (32) cases, the parties were let off with a warning. One thousand nine hundred and forty-one (318) cases were compounded, leaving a pendency of 151 (45) cases at the end of the year.

(iv) Stamps.

412. The total revenue from stamps under all heads amounted to Rs. 44,06,243 and the expenditure incurred was Rs. 2,73,403. The net revenue during the year was Rs. 41,32,839.

413. The amount outstanding recovery at the beginning of the year under Institution fees in pauper suits was Rs. 2,32,342. A sum of Rs. 65,146 was awarded as fees by the several Sub-Courts during the year bringing the total to Rs. 2,97,488 at the end of the year. A sum of Rs. 36,820 was recovered and a sum of Rs. 11,651 was remitted as irrecoverable during the year. The year closed with a balance of Rs. 2,49,017.

414. No prosecution for the evasion of stamp duty under the provisions of the Mysore Stamp Act was instituted during the year.

415. Consequent on the enhancement of Court fees rates in respect of certain articles with effect from 1st August 1952, the revenue under Judicial stamps was increased during the year.

416. Important measures undertaken were :— (1) Sanction was accorded empowering the Amildars of taluks to examine and destroy the unused or spoiled stamp paper under sections 49 and 54 of the Stamp Act, for which refund was ordered under his personal supervision at the time of passing refund orders on payee's vouchers.

(2) Orders were issued in June 1952 notifying further amendment of the Rules for the control, manufacture, custody, supply and sale of stamps issued in March 1925 substituting the amended para 2 of

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Rule 6, in appointing the Special Deputy Commissioners of Sales Tax as Ex-officio Inspectors of Stamps within their respective jurisdiction entrusting them with specific duties.

(3) Orders were issued amending the Mysore Court Fee Act 1900 (Mysore Act III of 1900) by the Mysore Court Fee (Amendment) Act 1952) (Mysore Act No. XVIII of 1952) substituting certain new articles for the articles in Schedule I to the Principal Act with effect from 1st August 1952 with enhanced rates of Court fees.

(4) Orders were issued extending the provisions of the Mysore Amusement Tax Act (1952) to the area comprised within the (*a*) Arsikere Town Municipality from 1st December 1952 (*b*) Tiptur Town Municipality from 15th January 1953 (*c*) Kunigal Town Municipality from 1st February 1953 (*d*) Holenarasipur Town Municipality from 1st February 1953 (*e*) Gubbi Town Municipality from 15th February 1953 and (*f*) Sringeri Town Municipality from 15th February 1953.

417. Orders were issued in March 1953 sanctioning the exemption from payment of Stamp duty on Policies issued by the Public Branch and Motor Branch during the period from 1st February 1942 to 31st March 1953.

418. The question of printing new design Entertainment tax stamps and Receipt stamps of the Mysore State, at the India Security Press, Nasik was under consideration.

419. The question of introducing All-India design stamps in the Mysore State was under consideration.

(v) Mysore Government Insurance Department.

420. As the activities of the Insurance Department have increased in volume, it was considered necessary to reorganise the present system of working of the Department and the post of a General Manager was sanctioned in May 1952. Sri J. Appaji Gowda, B.A. (Hons.), was appointed as General Manager of the Department. The Insurance Reorganisation Committee consisting of the General Manager as Chairman, Financial Secretary, Excise Commissioner and the Secretary, Mysore Government Insurance Department as Secretary was constituted for examining the scheme of reorganisation of the Department and to submit proposals. Orders were issued to enhance the rate of interest payable on the balances of the Insurance Funds from 3½ per cent to

4 per cent per annum with effect from 1st July 1948. Consequent on the recommendations of the Insurance Reorganisation Committee and the General Manager for tackling the arrears of accounts in the Department, sanction was accorded to an Arrears Clearance Scheme which has been put into effect from 1st April 1953 and the work of the department is expected to be brought up-to-date during the financial year.

421. The proposals of the Insurance Re-organisation Committee on the subject of starting of a Fire Insurance Scheme is under consideration.

Official Branch

422. The Central Government's decision is awaited regarding grant of exemption in favour of Mysore Government Insurance Department under section 118 of the Indian Insurance Act 1938-50. Out of 8,061 (8,088) proposals dealt with, 5,455 (5,638) proposals were accepted, 4,435 (4,523) being cases of first insurance and 1,020 (1,115) being cases of further insurance. One thousand seven hundred and fifty-three proposals were rejected, 1,633 (1,623) temporarily and 120 (215) permanently on medical and other grounds. Eight hundred and fifty-three proposals were pending disposal at the close of the year.

Policies.

423. Out of 6,391 (6,696) proposals accepted during the year including 935 proposals pending at the beginning of the year, 4,996 proposals resulted in policies for an assurance of Rs. 65,07,288 bringing in a monthly premium of Rs. 24,068. Out of the remaining 1,395 proposals, 250 were cancelled and for 1,145 cases, treasury receipts for payment of first premium had not been received before the close of the year.

Public Branch.

424. Eight thousand one hundred and forty-three (8,647) proposals for Rs. 1,10,68,143 (Rs. 1,23,98,511) were received in the Public Branch. Including 307 proposals for an assurance of Rs. 4,38,000 (Rs. 4,36,100) pending at the commencement of the year, 7,506 (8,166) proposals were accepted, 282 were rejected or postponed and 194 were cancelled or withdrawn, leaving a balance of 468 proposals for an assurance of Rs. 6,25,972 pending at the end of the year.

425. Out of the accepted proposals, 6,948 proposals resulted in policies assuring Rs. 94,83,563.

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Motor branch.

427. The Motor Insurance Branch covered risks for 2,097 (2,146) vehicles, earning a premium income of Rs. 1,86,342 (Rs. 2,04,941). The Motor Insurance Fund was Rs. 8,44,883 (Rs. 7,72,990).

428 .The Department as usual participated in the Dasara Exhibition of 1952 and procured new business of the value of Rs. 5,14,950 for 273 proposals.

CHAPTER IV—ADMINISTRATION OF LAND.

(i) Occupied Area and Tenure.

429. The total recorded area of the State was 1,88,74,835 (1,88,68,554) acres. Deducting alienated lands to the extent of 20,31,435 (14,94,276) acres and 76,24,965 (81,67,180) acres consisting of minor inams, forests and uncultivable waste which were not available for cultivation, there was a net extent of 92,18,435 (92,07,098) acres available for cultivation.

430. The net area cropped during the year was 66,59,577 (67,35,909) acres.

431. The number of ryotwari holdings separately registered in the State was 12,63,909 (12,42,809) with an area of 86,03,880 (85,03,601) acres.

(ii) Land Records Survey and Settlement.

432. In Government villages, 10,613 (8,214) darkhast phod and other miscellaneous phod records were disposed of and measurements were made in 21,361 (16,653) survey numbers involving an extent of 78,743 (65,424) acres. Classification was undertaken in respect of 8,917 (8,851) survey numbers comprising an area of 34,785 (37,108) acres. Bandh Pahani of 8,265 (6,974) survey numbers was done in 2,243 (4,013) villages. One hundred and fourteen (146) cases of encroachment comprising an extent of 157 acres were detected. Some of the important special items of work attended to by the Departmental staff were :—

(1) Ten per cent Boundary Marks inspection in the three enclave villages taken over to the State (Hosanagar Taluk) from Madras State was conducted by the District Survey Officer, Shimoga.

(2) Ninety acres out of the 400 acres of land in Survey No. 306 of Inam Kupee Gadde Village, Sorab Taluk, surrendered by the Forest Department was measured.

(3) Lands granted to the 29 Agricultural Colonists in 10 villages of Maddur and Malavalli taluks were measured comprising an area of 654 acres and 13 guntas in 128 blocks.

(4) Forty village sites in Kempegowdanadoddi village, Bangalore District, for the allotment among the ryots whose houses were gutted in an accidental fire were measured and demarcated.

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(5) Seventy-five blocks with an extent of 165 acres and 21 guntas in Achelu State Forest in Ramnagar Taluk, Bangalore District, were measured.

(6) One thousand two hundred and one acres and twenty-five guntas of lands in 13 villages to be released for cultivation from the Kolar Airfields were also measured.

and (7) Katcha Phodi in Jakkur Plantation comprising of 60 blocks with an area of 130 acres and 25 guntas was done.

433. Thirteen taluk maps and 3 district maps were traced. Eighty-four handdrawn copies of maps of unsettled inam villages were prepared and supplied to private parties on payment of cost. The total survey numbers comprised with the above mapping work was 46,527. Two hundred and eighty-seven maps of Government and settled inam villages were drawn on Litho Transfer paper for print and replenishing the stock. Forty-six thousand five hundred and twenty-seven survey numbers were involved in drawing the above maps.

434. Up-to-date changes and corrections in respect of 15,116 survey numbers were incorporated in 4,638 copies of maps of 1,451 villages of 13 taluks.

435. The number of village, taluk, district and State maps supplied to the public and the several Government Departments on payment of cost was 2,666 (2,292) and the amount realised therefrom was Rs. 4,936. The stock of village, taluk, district and State maps at the end of the year was 4,74,990 (4,65,238).

436. The number of phod records pending at the beginning of the year was 655(1,088). The total receipts from the several District Survey Offices were 2,426(1,864). Out of the total number of 3,081 (2,952) records, 2,112 (2,213) records were disposed of during the year, leaving a balance of 969 (739) records at the end of the year.

Decennial Revision.

437. Decennial Revision work of 5,294 villages relating to 50 units was completed and the balance of work on hand at the end of the year was 1,566 villages relating to 16 units.

Refixing of Potgi.

438. Out of 6,032 villages, the demand statements relating to 4,099 villages in respect of 27 units were disposed of during the year. In addition, demand statements of 1,359 villages relating to 30 units which were found to be defective were returned for retransmission after corrections.

439. The number of darkhast, phod and other miscellaneous phod records disposed of was 10,613 (8,214).

440. The Land Records and Record of Rights Staff detected 114 cases of encroachment comprising an area of 156 acres and 21 guntas. Encroachment.

441. The scheme for the training of Amildars in survey work in batches of ten each was sanctioned in August 1952. The training of Revenue Inspectors in survey work in batches at the several District Headquarters was also sanctioned in July 1952.

442. The surveyors posted for mutation work in the taluks measured 39,528 (45,919) hissas in the taluks in addition to clearing dharkhast phod, acquisitation, alienation and Hadbust Records.

443. The record of rights scheme was introduced into all the taluks of the State.

444. The total pendency of records of the Central Survey Office at the end the year was 6,436 (2,857).

445. The Starting of the Second Revision Settlement work in respect of 42 taluks in two stages was sanctioned in February 1953. Important measures sanctioned during the year.

446. The part-time training of 3 members of the Central Survey Office Establishment in Accounts procedure for a period of 2 months in the office of the Accountant-General and the Controller of State Accounts was also sanctioned in February 1953.

447. The selection and training of 75 candidates in the III Batch for the posts of surveyors was sanctioned.

448. The expenditure under the Land Records Budget for the year amounted to Rs. 3,41,572 as against Rs. 2,96,454 in the previous year and the expenditure incurred out of the Record of Rights Budget amounted to Rs. 2,60,903 as against Rs. 2,74,791 in the previous year. The total cost of the Department was Rs. 6,02,475 (Rs. 5,71,261).

(iii) Transfer of Lands.

449. There were 9,678 (18,753) transfers of land by the order of Courts, Civil and Revenue involving an extent of 31,060 acres. Transfer by private contracts and

mortgages numbered 1,31,985 (1,25,634) involving 3,37,709 (3,79,843) acres.

(iv) Labour and Wages.

450. The rates of wages both skilled and unskilled, cart-hire and handling charges continued to rule high and in the preceding year without any marked change. The several industrial concerns, relief works and irrigation works started in the areas affected by distress provided ample labour to the working classes. There was no unusual movement of people in search of employment either from or into the State during the year.

(v) Inam Settlement.

451. Eighteen land inams of an aggregate area of 125 acres and 37 guntas were resumed. The resumption resulted in a net increase of Rs. 204-8-0 in land revenue and a decrease in the Jodi by about Rs. 29. Original survey was conducted in 4(3) inam villages comprising of 668 blocks with an area of 2,602 acres and 21 guntas (361 acres and 30 guntas).

452. Original classification was done in 2(3) inam villages comprising of 573 blocks with an area of 2,250 acres and 21 guntas (361 acres and 30 guntas). Re-classification was done in one inam village comprising of one block having an area of 3 acres and 10 guntas. Bandh Pahani of 638(60) blocks was done in 3(3) inam villages.

453. Detailed survey and settlement was introduced in respect of 2(2) inam villages. Hissa survey measurement work was conducted in respect of 8 inam villages measuring 1,323 hissas.

454. Twenty-four thousand six hundred and fifty-eight mutation cases were disposed of by measuring 39,528 hissas.

455. The Record of Rights staff attended to the preparation of Record of Rights and Index of Land Registers in respect of 4 inam villages.

456. According to the scheme sanctioned for the training of Amildars in survey work in batches of ten each, the training of Amildars was started from 25th August 1952 and by the end of the official year the training of three batches of Amildars was completed and the fourth batch of

Amildars was under training. Four hundred and twenty-seven Revenue Inspectors were trained in survey work in batches at the several District Headquarters.

457. The decennial revision of potgi was done in respect of 5,559 (428) villages and the potgi was refixed in the case of 3,844 (963) villages.

458. The starting of the second revision settlement work in respect of 42 taluks in two stages was sanctioned.

459. Among the questions under the consideration of Government were (1) City or Town Area Surveys, (2) Revision of Survey Manual embodying the latest rules and circulars, (3) conduct of inam villages survey on an intensive scale, (4) revision of quit-rent registers and (5) amalgamation of temporary Record of Rights, Ministerial and Executive establishment with the permanent Land Records Ministerial and Executive establisment.

CHAPTER V—DEPARTMENTS OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES.

(i) Food Supplies.

460. The work relating to the Civil Supplies Department was transferred from the Director of Agriculture to the Director of Food Supplies in February 1953. The Director of Food Supplies was also the Commissioner for Distress Relief.

461. Consequent on derationing in the City of Mysore, the administrative control of the entire rationing organisation of Mysore City including godowns that was under the control of the Rationing Officer, Mysore, was transferred to the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore, the Food Assistant to the Deputy Commissioner being designated as ex-officio Rationing Officer for the City, the Chief Rationing Officer (Municipal Commissioner) Mysore being divested of all the rationing work. The post of Accounts Assistant to Deputy Commissioner, Mysore was retrenched from 9th October 1952 and this work was entrusted to the Food Assistant to the Deputy Commissioner in addition to his own duties.

462. In pursuance of the policy of gradual relaxation of controls over foodgrains in the State and with the concurrence of the Government of India, the Paddy Acquisition (Harvest) Order, 1952 was promulgated in November 1952.

463. A quantity of 12,97,424 pallas of paddy was procured during the current harvest.

464. The basic plan for 1952 which came into effect on 1st January 1952 was continued till the end of December 1952 and the Plan for 1953 was operative for 3 months from January to end of March 1953. As against the estimated deficit of 3 lakhs tons of foodgrains during the year, the State was promised 1,50,000 tons consisting of 15,000 tons of rice, 55,000 tons of wheat and 80,000 tons of

millets. But the actual allotments to the State for the period up to the end of March 1953 were as follows :—

	Tons.
Rice	13,000
Wheat and wheat products ...	50,200
Millets	77,570

465. At the Conference of Food Ministers held at Delhi in January 1953, the Government of India announced their policy of cutting down imports from foreign countries and utilising indigenous resources to the maximum extent possible and in pursuance of this, States like Madhya Bharath, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Hyderabad declared surpluses of foodgrains for export purposes, which were accordingly allotted to deficit States and Mysore also was the recipient of allotments from these areas.

466. Although in the case of indigenous millets the supply price was a little higher than imported stocks, rice from Orissa was obtained at cheaper rates.

467. As usual, representatives of the Department of Food Supplies were sent out for procurement of foodgrains from Madhya Bharath, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Hyderabad with a view to expedite despatches from these areas.

468. A total quantity of 1,34,053 tons of foodgrains was received during the year as against 1,15,539 tons of foodgrains in the previous year.

469. Unlike in the previous two years neither the earlier rains nor the later ones were timely or adequate during the year. There was practically little or no rainfall in most parts of the State during the cultivating season. At the beginning of October, there were profuse showers in some parts which were not very helpful and were even harmful to the standing paddy crops in select areas. These adverse effects were reflected in the preliminary estimates of Khariff crops prepared towards the end of October 1952 which showed a sharp decrease in the outturn of crops during the year.

470. Statutory rationing was continued in the four Cities, *viz.*, Bangalore including Civil Station, Mysore, Kolar Gold Fields and Davanagere from the beginning of

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the year till 11th August 1952 when statutory rationing was called off in Mysore City and continued in the remaining three Cities only during the remaining part of the year. As in previous years, the distribution was continued to be made through Government depots, co-operative societies, etc.

471. The overall off-takes including the off-takes of individual foodgrains more particularly of rice showad a steep fall during the year as compared to the same during the previous year due to the relaxations in restrictions as well as the modification of the system of procurement effected during the year. The overall stock position of foodgrains at the end of the year showed an improvement over the position during the corresponding period of the previous year, the improvement being contributed by the more rapid procurement both from local resources and from outside the State.

472. The inter-district movement of foodgrains was primarily confined to rice from the districts of Shimoga, Mysore, Mandya, Hassan and Chikmagalur to the deficit areas, *viz.*, Bangalore City, Mysore City, Kolar Gold Fields and Kolar, Bangalore, Tumkur and Chitaldrug districts Ragi was also moved from some districts in small quantities. The movement was arranged as usual under monthly quotas fixed at the beginning of each month with reference to availabilities.

473. The scheme of utilisation of the services of the Rice Millowners in the procurement of paddy and its hulling and despatch of rice to the deficit areas under the same terms of agreement as in previous year was continued during the year. The statutory control over Rice Mills introduced by Government in August 1951 under the title "Mysore Rice Mills Control Order 1951" was also continued throughout the year.

474. With a view to make bread available at a reasonable price to consumers, the maximum price of bread was fixed in Bangalore from time to time as detailed below :—

from 1st April 1952 to 31st July 1952 Re. 0 7 6 per lb.
from 1st August 1952 to 31st March 1953 Re. 0 7 0 ,,

475. One hundred and eighty-three bakeries were working at the end of the year.

476. The Mysore Food (Austerity Measures in Service of Meals) Order 1951 continued to be in force during the

year. In accordance with instructions of the Government of India, Clause 5 of the above order was amended and the existing limitations on the number of guests permitted at entertainments were relaxed. According to this, the number of guests who may be permitted at ordinary entertainments excluding the host was raised from 24 to 50 and on occasions of marriages or funerals from 50 to 100, and these limits were made applicable only to entertainments wherein meals prepared out of cereals were served.

477. The production of sugar by the Mandya Sugar Factory was sufficient to meet the demands of the State. The policy of giving Sugar Factories release orders in respect of free market sugar was continued during the period and appreciable quantities of this sugar found their way into the State. The Government of India decided to continue the issue of double rations of sugar in all areas for two months more and since the sugar position was steadily improving, it was decided finally to deration sugar in all areas with effect from May 1952 and permit all categories of consumers to draw sugar without limit at controlled rates in view of the increased production during the year and in order to stimulate internal consumption of sugar. The Government of India decided that there should be an appreciable reduction in the statutory minimum price of sugarcane during 1952-53 season and accordingly fixed the same at Rs. 1-5-0 and Rs. 1-3-0 (82 2/7 lbs.) for Gate and Rail Centres respectively.

478. The system of obtaining supplies of fuel by the Department direct from the suppliers through the retail dealers to the public of Bangalore was continued during the year. This arrangement has worked well and the fuel position very much improved during the year with a large number of private traders taking to this business. With the free flow of fuel through private channels, it was considered unnecessary to continue the Government Fuel Sub-Reserve and Reserve Depots. Due to this improved position, the Government Fuel Sub-Reserve Depots in Bangalore City were closed from 1st August 1952. Further, the Government Fuel Reserve Depot in Civil Station was also closed from 1st December 1952. The price of all varieties of fuel was cheapened by one quarter maund per rupee in January 1953.

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479. In view of the State not being self-sufficient in respect of firewood, a Committee was constituted in September 1952 to formulate a co-ordinated long-term plan to meet fuel requirements of the State.

480. Necessary assistance was continued to Kolar Gold Fields Mining Board for obtaining their requirements of Poles and Fuel during the year. Price control of fuel was continued during the year in Mysore City also.

481. In view of the revision of Food Policy, the problems of the Food Department were greatly simplified and the food councils were abolished.

Food prosecutions.

482. Of 3,148 cases for disposal during the year, 1,672 cases ended in conviction, 786 cases were acquitted or discharged and 64 cases withdrawn. Foodgrains valued at Rs. 31,373-4-4 involved in the above cases were confiscated to Government.

483. A grant of Rs. 20,000 under "Reward and Secret Services" was sanctioned in May 1952 for granting cash rewards to the Officers and informants in deserving cases of detection and successful prosecution of offences against food rules. An additional sum of Rs. 1,400 was also sanctioned as in the previous year, for granting rewards for detection and elimination of bogus ration cards in the statutorily rationed areas.

(ii) Department of Food Production.

484. The food deficit of the State was estimated to be 2,41,544 tons when the Grow More Food Schemes were launched in the State during October 1949. The additional food production realised from these schemes during 1950-51 and 1951-52 69,828 tons and 67,835 tons, respectively. Practically the same schemes were continued during the year also.

485. The names of the several schemes, and the financial assistance received from the Government of India

during the year in respect of each of them are detailed below :—

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Amount sanctioned by the Govt. of India	
		Grant	Loan
		Rs.	Rs.
1	Multiplication and Distribution of improved varieties of seeds	1,00,906	...
2	Manufacture and Distribution of urban compost ...	1,06,075	...
3	Protective Measures against Pests and Diseases ..	20,000	...
4	Establishment of the Additional Dy. Director, G. M. F. Scheme	32,760	...
5	Preparation and distribution of Manure mixtures ...	1,51,814	...
6	Subsidy for the construction of Irrigation wells ...	1,87,500	...
7	Construction of big tanks ...	5,10,250	10,20,000
8	Improvement of River Tank and Feeder Channels ...	7,50,000	...
9	Restoration of Tanks ...	7,50,000	15,00,000
10	Restoration of Tanks by desilting ...	2,50,000	5,00,000
11	Land Improvement Schemes ...	2,50,000	5,00,000
12	Extension of Electric Power Supply for Irrigation ...	...	50,00,000
13	Loan for purchase of pumpsets.	...	5,00,000
	Total ...	31,09,955	90,20,000

486. The schemes implemented under the Grow More Food Campaign during the year have been divided into the following three categories :—

1. Works Schemes.
2. Supply Schemes.
3. Miscellaneous Schemes.

1. Works Schemes.

487. These include mostly irrigation works such as sinking of irrigation wells, construction of major irrigation works, restoration of major and minor tanks, construction and improvement of river, tank and feeder channels, lift irrigation in river valleys, land improvement works including land reclamation, construction of pick-up anes, etc.

2. SUPPLY AND SERVICE SCHEMES.

488. The Supply and Service Schemes consist of the following :—

(*a*) Distribution of seeds and manures.
(*b*) Preparation of urban compost.
(*c*) Supply of agricultural implements.
(*d*) Tractor and bulldozer services.
(*e*) Supply of tractors, Diesel oil and Electrical pumpsets and Persian wheels under Hire Purchase System.
(*f*) Extension of power supply to irrigation pumpsets, and
(*g*) Issue of manure loans to the agriculturists.

3. SERVICE AND MISCELLANEOUS SCHEMES.

These consist of the following :—

(*a*) Protection of Food crops against pests and diseases.
(*b*) Double Cropping programme.
(*c*) Grant of Lands for cultivation.
(*d*) Co-operative Farming.
(*e*) Grant of Takkavi and Land Improvement loans to agriculturists.
(*f*) Cultivation of subsidiary food crops, and
(*g*) Concessions to multi-purpose co-operative societies which undertook distribution of seeds, manures and implements.

ACTIVITIES OF THE SEVERAL DEPARTMENTS AND PRIVATE ORGANISATIONS ASSISTING THE GROW MORE FOOD CAMPAIGN.

489. With a view to help the campaign, the Forest Department released for cultivation an extent of 2,476 acres as well as encouraged cultivation of ragi by the jungle tribes in plantation area of about 200 acres. The Department of Animal Husbandry supplied 27 breeding bulls and buffaloes to the ryots and distributed 3,832 poultry, 9,362 hatching eggs, 81,012 table eggs, 1,274 table poultry and 149 pure-bred cockerels. Cultivation of food crops was undertaken by the Department at the several departmental

farms in extensive areas and 5,787 acres of Amrit Mahal Kaval lands were also released for temporary cultivation. With a view to help the agriculturists in maintaining their health conditions, the department of Public Health sanctioned 47 modified health units in Malnad parts. Government Institutions like the Beggars' Colony, the Central Jail at Bangalore, Mysore Iron and Steel Works, Bhadravathi, E. M. E. Centre at Jalahalli also undertook cultivation of foodgrains over an area of about 195 acres and thus contributed to the campaign by producing 1,221 pallas of food grains.

Crop Competitions.

490. In view of the good response the department had in respect of paddy crops competition during the year, crop competitions were organised to facilitate the participants to compete with the All India Crop Competitors. The competition was extended to paddy, wheat, potato, gram, jowar and bajra.

491. Planning of crop surveys for 1952-53 monsoon season was undertaken on paddy, ragi, jowar, bajra and cotton on State-wide scale to estimate the average yield per acre and their total production.

492. Crop cutting experiments were also planned and conducted to assess the additional production of foodgrains obtained from such Grow More Food aids as subsidised irrigation wells, seeds and fertilisers, major and minor irrigation works, new lands granted for cultivation, and tractor ploughing.

493. Most of the schemes implemented in the State under the Grow More Food Campaign consist of irrigation works of a permanent nature which confer assured benefits for long periods. In places where fresh lands were brought under irrigation, the value of such lands has risen enormously.

494. The progress of the campaign was retarded to a considerable extent due to the scarcity of rains generally all over the State, particularly in Chitaldrug, Tumkur, Kolar and parts of Shimoga districts. Most of the taluks in these Districts were declared as Distress areas and relief works were undertaken.

FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES

(iii) Civil Supplies.

495. The Cotton Textiles (Control) Order, 1948, the Cotton Textiles (Control of Movement) Order, 1948, the Cotton Textiles (Export Control) Order, 1949, the Mysore Cotton Cloth Dealers' Licensing Order, 1948 and the Mysore Cotton Yarn (Control of Distribution) Order, 1948, continued to be in force in the State.

496. The three agencies, *viz.*, Nominees, Wholesale cloth dealers and retail cloth dealers, instituted in the State for movement of cloth from mills to consumers continued to function with suitable margins of profit to each agency. Taluk Multi-purpose co-operative societies organised all over the State were licensed to deal in cloth in wholesale. Circle Multi-purpose co-operative societies and other co-operative institutions were liberally licensed as retail cloth dealers. There were 25 nominees, 480 wholesalers inclusive of 76 multi-purpose co-operative societies and more than 10,000 retailers were doing cloth business in the State during the year.

Procurement.

497. The mills were offering for controlled distribution two-thirds of their monthly packings of cloth bales till 1st April 1952. On account of substantial increase in the production of cloth in the country and the general slump in the market, the Government of India, introduced certain changes in the policy governing the distribution of cloth. Accordingly, the mills were permitted to retain 80 per cent of the monthly packings for sale to dealers of their own choice and to offer only the remaining twenty per cent for controlled distribution from 1st April 1952. This free-sale concession was enhanced to 85 per cent from 1st March 1953. All categories of cloth were under distribution and price control till the end of February 1952, and from 1st March 1952, superfine and fine categories of cloth were treated as "Exempted cloth", and there was no distribution control over these categories, since then.

498. As a result of the increased production of cloth and abundant stock of the same with the mills and the dealers, the Government of India decontrolled with effect from 1st October 1952, the undermentioned varieties of cloth. Coatings and twills were also subsequently decontrolled and the varieties that were still under control at

the close of the year were longcloths, shirtings and bed sheets :—

1 Dhoties and Sarees.
2 Mulls and Voiles.
3 Poplins and Crepes.
4 Drills.
5 Mazi cloth.
6 Dosuti.
7 Bed-ticking cloth and some other less important items.

499. The State Nominees procured against the monthly allotments the undermentioned quantities of cloth during the year were—

Local Mills	...	4,335 bales.
Outside Mills	...	4,103 bales.
Total	...	8,438 bales.

500. The reduction in the quantity procured as compared to that of the previous year (40,290 bales) was due to the permission granted to the mills to sell 80 per cent of their monthly packings to dealers of their own choice and the decontrol of most of the varieties.

501. A definite number of wholesale dealers had been attached to taluks on population basis for the easy distribution of cloth all over the rural and urban parts. As a result of the reduction in the number of cloth bales made available for controlled distribution, allotment of cloth bales to wholesale dealers was stopped and only wholesale co-operative societies all over the State were being allotted cloth bales for distribution in their areas. Distribution

502. The following were the number of licenses excluding the Primary Weavers' Co-operative Societies current during the year :— Yarn.

1	Wholesalers	...	43
2	Retailers	...	240

503. The total quantity of yarn received during the year was 10,369 bales as against 14,104 received during the previous year for controlled distribution. There were 1,200 powerlooms and 27,000 handlooms in the State. The allotment of yarn bales to the Mysore Provincial Cotton Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society, Ltd., Bangalore, was continued during the year for distribution to handloom weavers through the Weavers' Co-operative Societies.

FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES

Cement.

504. The Mysore Cement Rationing and Licensing Order, 1948, continued to be in force during the year. The Government of India allotted 74,100 tons of cement to the State during the year, besides making separate allotments for works connected with the "Grow More Food Scheme", construction of Refugees Quarters and other important industrial concerns, etc. Out of 6,200 tons of cement allotted to the State, every month, about 4,000 tons of cement were being earmarked for the civilian use.

505. As the stock position of cement with the dealers in the State was satisfactory during the year, relaxation in the Cement Control Order was made by permitting the licensed cement dealers in Bangalore City and Civil Station Area including Bangalore North and South Taluks to sell cement without permits to the extent of 100 bags per consumer, per month, and the licensed dealers in the remaining parts of the State to sell up to 50 bags per consumer per month and it continued to be in force, during the year.

506. The price of cement was reduced from Rs. 74-8-0 to Rs. 71 per ton in full waggon loads f.o.r. any Railway Station.

507. There were 175 dealers licensed to deal in cement under the provisions of the Cement Rationing and Licensing Order, 1948, at the commencement of the year. Eighteen licenses were issued afresh during the year bringing the total number to 193. Of these, 16 licenses were cancelled, leaving 177 licenses at the close of the year.

508. The distribution of cement in the State has been decentralised empowering the Deputy Commissioners, the Revenue Sub-Division Officers and the Amildars to issue permits for cement up to 100 bags, 50 bags and 10 bags respectively. The Presidents of the Taluk Multipurpose Co-operative Societies have also been authorised to issue permits for cement up to 5 bags. All applications for cement exceeding 100 bags and also all applications for cement pertaining to Bangalore North and South Taluks were being dealt with by the Controller of Civil Supplies. The supply position of cement in the State was satisfactory during the year.

Drugs.

509. The Mysore Drug Control Act, 1950, dated the 1st April 1950 continued to be in force. Certain very important and new drugs were not only brought under the

purview of the Act, but certain restrictions were also prescribed for their sale. The continuance of the Act has very much stabilised the prices of all drugs.

510. The Hoarding and Profiteering Prevention Act, 1948, remained in force during the year.

511. The Supply and Prices of Goods Act, 1950, which is analogous to the H.P.P. Act, 1945, also continued to be in force during the year.

512. Ninety-two cases for violation of Cotton Textiles Control Order, 1948, were detected and dealt with according to rules.

513. As a measure of economy in the expenditure of the Civil Supplies Department, the post of three Gazetted Officers, *viz.*, one Assistant Controller and two Enforcement Officers were retrenched. The post of the remaining Assistant Controller of Civil Supplies was also retrenched from 5th February 1953 when the Control of Civil Supplies Department was transferred to the Director of Food Supplies. One of the Assistant Directors of the Food Supplies Department was appointed as *ex-officio* Assistant Controller of Civil Supplies from 6th February 1953.

CHAPTER VI—AGRICULTURE, CO-OPERATION AND FORESTS.

(i) Weather and Crops.

514. The district distribution of rainfall by districts according to seasons was as follows :—

Districts	South-west Monsoon		North-east Monsoon		Total	
	April 1952 to Sept. 1952	Average	Oct. 1952 to March 1953	Average	April 1952 to March 1953	Average
	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches
Bangalore ...	17·4	21·9	10·1	9·1	27·5	31·0
Kolar ...	13·3	19·3	9·1	9·0	22·4	28·2
Tumkur ...	13·8	18·3	10·1	7·8	23·9	26·1
Mysore ...	16·3	19·4	9·1	9·7	25·4	29·0
Mandya ...	17·4	18·5	11·9	9·8	29·3	28·3
Hassan ...	22·4	28·7	10·8	10·0	33·2	38·7
Shimoga ...	38·3	49·4	10·2	7·6	48·5	57·0
Chikmagalur ...	58·3	63·2	10·3	10·3	63·6	73·5
Chitaldrug ...	10·2	15·4	9·3	6·6	19·5	22·0
State Total ...	22·5	27·1	10·1	8·8	32·6	35·9

515. The largest total rainfall for the year (from 1st April 1952 to 31st March 1953) was 294·09 inches at Agumbe in the Shimoga District. The smallest total for the year was 5·30 inches gauged at Kodihalli in the Bangalore District. The heaviest fall in 24 hours for the year was at Agumbe in the Shimoga District where a rainfall of 10·35 inches was recorded on 23rd of August 1952.

(ii) Department of Agriculture.

516. The Agricultural College, School and Central Farm came under the jurisdiction of the Director of Agriculture after a separation of nearly six years. The post of of the Joint Director of Agriculture and Extension Services was sanctioned during the year.

517. The general policy of the Department of Agriculture in Mysore State has all along been (1) to serve the Mysore farmer with advice and suggestions relating to his profession and help him to procure his tools and requirements cheaply, easily and in time, (2) to organise and step up agricultural production of the State by education, research and extension and by provision of an adequate Plant Protection Service. In pursuance of this policy, the department included in its purview all aspects of farming such as plant and Animal Husbandry including bee-keeping, agricultural research and education, food and vegetable and production, etc.,

518. Since 1945-46, many changes have taken place in the construction and functions of the Agricultural Department and what was once a unified Department covering all activities that related to farming, has now been split up into many sub Departments. each independent of the other, pursuing programmes and policies of their own. The functions of the original Agricultural Department are now curried out by several Departments, namely, Horticulture, Animal Husbandry, Food Production and Agricultural College. Till April 1950, even the Research Section had also been constituted into a separate Department and the original Department was entrusted only with agricultural demonstrations.

519. The agricultural season in the State commenced brightly but proved very disappointing. Acute famine conditions prevailed in parts of Kolar, Tumkur and Chitaldrug Districts. A long drought followed sowings and depressed the yields. Good rains in October and heavy but unusual rains in December brought in copious supplies to innumerable tanks in the State.

Agricultural Prices.

520. The agricultural prices which were slightly depressed in the beginning cheered up towards the close of the year due to lower production of agricultural commodities on account of poor seasonal conditions. Oils and oilseeds prices tended to become speculative again.

521. *Food Grains.*—Ragi was decontrolled during the year. Paddy remained under control almost throughout the year and after sufficient procurement during January—March 1953 it was decontrolled. The open market prices of both these grains after decontrol, free movement, etc., did

not vary very much from the issue prices in ration depots. The procurement rates for paddy was increased to Rs. 25 per palla of fine paddy. Wheat was under control throughout the year.

522. *Pulses.*—The prices were on the whole lower than in the previous year. Varying from Rs. 33 to Rs. 52 in the beginning, the prices went down slightly as the year rolled on and varied between Rs. 32 to Rs. 40 at the end of the year. Horsegram prices fluctuated widely. From Rs. 30 it moved to Rs. 60 and even touched Rs. 78. Bengalgram was under control till June 1952. After withdrawal, the prices ruled between Rs. 60 to Rs. 78.

523. *Oil Seeds.*—The oil seed market again became speculative after a short period of quiscence in the latter part of the previous year. Groundnut fluctuated between Rs. 38 to Rs. 70 and gingelly between Rs. 60 to Rs, 78 per palla. Castor seeds varied from Rs. 30 to Rs. 50 per unit of 165 lbs.

524. *Sugar.*—There was little fluctuation in the open market price. The issue price through ration depots also remained practically unchanged.

525. *Potatoes.*—As usual potatoes ruled low from Rs. 150 to Rs. 200 per unit of 31 maunds till May—June when prices went up and fluctuated between Rs. 200 to Rs. 265. Again, there was a sharp decline when the summer crop moved in (August-September). The prices, however, moved up after a couple of months and during October even touched Rs. 295. With the arrival of wintercrops at the end of the year it sagged again.

526. *Onions.*—There was not much change during the first half of the year, the prices varying from Rs. 1-12-0 to Rs. 3 per maund, But instead of rising as in the previous year, the prices fell down to Rs. 1-4-0 to Rs. 1-8-0 during the second half of the year.

527. *Coconuts.*—The prices ruled between Rs. 150 to Rs. 180 in the beginning, then sagged a little and by the end of the year became speculative and touched Rs. 240 per unit of 1,000 nuts.

528 *Cardamom.*—Prices ruled high between Rs. 300 and Rs. 350 per maund of 44 seers till August and later began to drop till it reached Rs. 250 at the end of the year.

529. *Areca.*—Prices ruled between Rs. 30 and Rs. 38 per maund of 25 lbs. till January and came down to Rs. 25 and Rs. 30 at the end of the year. Jaggery prices ruled high throughout the year.

Agricultural Education.

530. Of the six institutions for agricultural training and education at Collegiate, post-secondary and pre-secondary levels, one at Garudapalya in Kolar district was wound up for continued lack of applicants. The three Kannada schools did not work to full capacity.

531. The Agricultural College was started in 1946 at Hebbal, Bangalore and was affiliated to the Mysore University. It offers a three year course after the University Intermediate Examination and grants the Degree of B. Sc. in Agriculture.

532. The Agricultural School, Hebbal, is the oldest agricultural institution in the Sate and was started in 1913. It offers a three year course leading to the Diploma of Licentiate in Agriculture. A large majority of the District staff of the department is the alumni of this institution.

533. There were three Kannada Agricultural schools offering a pre-secondary training in agriculture. Many of the Agricultural fieldmen in the department were drawn from this institution. Due to lack of entrants, the fieldmen training given in the schools was wound up and the facilities available thereat were being used to train sons of farmers with no examination. A scholarship of Rs. 15 in addition to free lodging and instruction is given to each trainee.

Plant Improvement.

534. The Plant Breeding programme during the year mainly related to paddy, jowar, cotton and sugarcane. The Paddy Breeding work was conducted at Nagenahalli and othar programmes were pursued at Visvesvaraya Canal Farm, Mandya, Central Farm, Hebbal and Babbur Farm, Hiriyur.

Paddy

535. Paddy Breeding work was mainly carried out at the paddy breeding station, Nagenhalli.

536. The main work in respect of paddy improvement during the year was trials of several hybrids and selections. In all 75 hybrids and selections were under statistical trials. In addition, 333 selections were in trials, 450 varieties in collection plots and 17 medium and early types of paddies including Russian, Chinese and Ceylonese were under observation.

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537. *Bangarkovi Hybrids.*—Of the six Bangarkovi hybrids (S. 705-Bangarkaddi x S. 661 Coimbatore Sanna) S. 1092 gave consistently high yields with an average of 3,413 lbs. of grain and 5,953 lbs. of straw per acre during the past three years. The yield for this variety touched 4,600 lbs. per acre during the year as against 3,070 lbs. in the previous year.

538. *Kempukovi Hybrids.*—Five Kempukovi hybrids (S. 67-Kemputhi x S. 701-Coimbatore Sanna) proved to have significant differences in respect of yield. S. 1084 and S. 1086 had been fairly consistent and had given 3,220 lbs. and 3,137 lbs. per acre respectivley during the past three years. During the year, trials S. 1084 gave 4,180 lbs. and S. 1086 gave 4,300 lbs. per acre and when compared with the performance of the parents in the same trial, *viz.*, 3,840 lbs. for S. 67 and 3,560 lbs. for S. 701, the hybrids showed great improvement.

539. *Ganakovi Hybrids.*—Eight selections in the Ganakovi hybrids group (S. 199-Alur Sanna x S. 661-Coimbatore Sanna) were under trial. Although all of them gave better yields than S. 661 they had not proved any match to the other parent S. 199 during the year.

540. *Kar Varieties.*—Several early varieties including three Chinese varieties introduced for observation some years back were brought under trial. Of the twelve varieties which include reputed strains like Bangarkaddi (S. 705) Chintamani Sanna (S. 547) Shanasale (S. 269), Halubbalu (S. 317-S.704) Bangaratheoge (H. 497 H. 527) and Gidda byra (H. 55) and three Chinese varieties (Ch. 2. Ch. 45 and Ch. 47) one Chinese variety (Ch. 2) and 4,269 gave significantly higher yields than many standard Selections. Ch. 2 one of the earliest to mature gave an yield 3,375 lbs. of grain per acre the highest in the group of Kar varieties outbeating Bangarkaddi Bangarathaya and Chintamani Sanna.

Ragi

541. Among early ragis 18 varieties were under row trials. Three selections R. 0368, Modur 6 and R. 0268 showed some promise.

542. Of the seven hybrid progonies, R. 0889 x E. 0324 which were in row trials, progonies x 2 add x 4 were found good in the last season whereas none of them proved equal to K.1 with which they were compared, except one segregate.

543. As with ragi so with jowar the yield results were vaaying from year to year and proved inconclusive.

543. Twelve varieties of jowar were repeated in block trials and of these, Mysore Bile Jola, Boranahalli and Maldandi had maintained their superiority. Maldandi gave the highest average over the past two seasons followed by Mysore Bile Jola and Bovanahalli.

Cotton.

544. *Upland Cotton.*--A final trial of 7 varieties of Mysore-American Cottons with Co, 4 from the neighbouring State of Madras was laid at Visvesvaraya Canal Farm and as in the previous year M.A V. again proved superior to Co. 4. At Babbur, however, a similar trial placed M.A. XI above M.A.V. followed by Co. 4 and M.A.X.

545. *Egyptian and Sea Island Cotton.*—October sowings of Egyptian Cotton proved best in the red soils of Visvesvaraya Canal Farm at Mandya.

Groundnuts.

546. The Groundnut Breeding Scheme sponsored and partly aided by the Indian Central Oil Seeds Committee came to a close on 31st March 1952 after a run of 8 years. Fifty varieties, 18 selections and 11 hybrids under spreading group, 51 varieties, 4 selections and 7 hybrids under the early Bunch group and 38 varieties, 3 selections and 62 hybrids under late bunch group were under various stages of study and trial.

Other crops.

547. Several fodders, green manure plants, grasses, flax and linseed were under observation.

Crop Improvement.

548. Efficient utilisation of Phosphatic Fertilisers either by placement at proper depths or mixing it with farmyard manure, and associating it with green manures, effect of heavy doses of nitrogen and phosphorus on paddy and ragi yields, influence of nitrogen and phosphorus in the yield and composition of potato, use of fertilisers for dry land ragi, effect of lime and phosphorus on yield of groundnut, competitive merits of hyperphosphate and superphosphate, etc., were some of the problems pursued or continued during the year for improving the quality and quantity of crop production.

549. Another factor was the lowering of the grade fixed for this tpye of cotton from 1" standard to 14/16". As the Mysore Cotton Control Act prevents the cultivation of any variety other then M.A.V. and as there is no provision in the price schedule for payment of higher

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prices for cottons exceeding 14/16" staple and as the floor and ceiling prices had been fixed there is not much incentive for farmers to take up M.A.V cultivation.

550. Chitaldrug is the main cotton producing and marketing region in the State.

Plant Protection.

551. Biological studies were undertaken and the result of the year confirm the findings of previous years.

Plant Pathology.

552. Studies and investigations in the Plant Pathology Section during the year related to (1) Green-ear disease of ragi, (2) Rootrot of ragi, (3) Karikaddy roga of paddy, (4) Seed treatment of jola against grain smut, (5) wilt of Coriander, (6) early blight of potato and (7) powdery mildew of mango.

Agricultural Farms.

553. With the transfer of control of the Agricultural College to the Director of Agriculture, the Central Farm at Hebbal came under the jurisdiction of the department after a lapse of nearly six years.

Cotton Expansion.

554. The cotton acreage which was gradually diminishing since the decade 1911-20 was halted and during 1951-52, it reached the peak figure of 1,33,999 acres. A large area was brought under improved varieties and the percentage of cotton acreage under improved varieties to the total acreage rose from 10.2 in 1947-48 to nearly 70 per cent in 1951-52. Cotton was introduced into new tracts and zones where formerly it tended to concentrate in a few taluks in Chitaldrug, Shimoga, Hassan and Mysore. Steps were also taken for intensive fertillisation with inorganic fertilisers.

555. But due to adverse seasonal conditions during the year, there was a severe set back in the work done in previous years. As a result, the cotton acreage dropped steeply from 1,33,999 acres to just 83,050 acres and the estimated production fell from 45,000 bales to 18,200 bales.

556. Besides the adverse season, one important factor in the reduction of acreage under M.A.V. was the fixation of floor and ceiling prices for this variety at Rs. 730 and Rs. 1045 per candy of lint respectively. Its long staple and other desirable qualities fetched very high prices and cultivators eagerly took up its cultivation.

Paddy Breeding Station, Nagenahally Mysore.

557. This Station on the Mysore-Bangalore road (6 miles from Mysore) was established in 1917 first as a Demonstration Farm and later in 1928 as the Central Paddy Breeding Station. The famous Coimbatore Sanna and Ratnachudi which covers a large paddy acreage in the channel districts of Mysore, Hassan and Mandya and many other regions of the State ware evolved at this Station.

558. A well-organised Agricultural Extension Service has been initiated by the Department. In addition to the usual technique adopted for extending the results of research like exhibitions, lectures, field days, meetings, etc., the Mysore Agricultural Department was one of the earliest in India to organise what are called " A " Farms, Demonstration plots and subvention plots. These plots are laid in the cultivators' own holdings side by side with local varieties of agricultural practices in order to provide an ocular comparison between the cultivators' methods and those recommended by the department. In " A " Farms a further step is taken of growing departmental varieties on large blocks so as to rapidly multiply improved crop strains. The cultivators' co-operation was enlisted at every stage in operations like rogueing out unwanted mixtures, weeding, adequate application of fertilisers, etc. In subvention farms, simple field experiments-varietal, cultural and manurial will be laid not only to serve as a demonstration of experimental methods but also to get data regarding suitability or otherwise of particular recommendations in several regions under village conditions.

559. Mainly as a result of the pursuasive propaganda and demonstrations undertaken by the District staff, more and more cultivators have taken to improved strains of farm crops particularly in the case of paddy, ragi, sugarcane, groundnut and cotton. As is to be expected, cash crops, cotton, sugarcane and groundnut have maximum acreages under improved varieties. Practically the whole paddy area in channel areas is planted with either Coimbatore sanna, Ratnachudi or Kaddi and other departmental strains.

560. The department has made good progress in regard to implements. The light ploughs evolved by the department are quite popular. The Mysore Agricultural and Experimental Union, sponsored and developed by the

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department, has been playing a notable part in the formation of Young Farmers' Clubs, Agricultural Associations, etc. Seven hundred and seventy-one Associations were functioning during the year. The Department arranged a number of exhibitions also in various Centres. The inauguration of the Training and Development Project financed by the Ford Foundation of U.S.A. was performed by Sri K. M. Munshi, the then Union Minister for Food and Agriculture at Visvesvaraya Canal Farm, Mandya. The training started from 12th May 1952 with a batch of Agricultural Inspectors as trainees. The first two batches which consisted mainly of Agricultural Inspectors from the District were given a short period of training (11 weeks and 4 weeks) in extension methods. The third batch selected by the Public Service Commission mainly from non-departmental candidates underwent six months' training in full from 20th February 1953. Almost all the trainees are either Agricultural Graduates or Diploma holders.

561. The Extension Project was inaugurated by the State Minister for Agriculture on 11th August 1952. Its area with its headquarters at Malavalli comprises of 100 villages with a population of 96,601, distributed over an area of 178 sq. miles. The villages are divided into 15 groups each group of 5 to 8 villages under a Village Level worker. The groups divided into 4 Zones, each Zone under an Assistant Extension Officer.

(iii) Sericulture.

Market Conditions of Silk Industry.

562. The prices of cocoons and silk remained fairly steady in the Mysore State during the year. The prices which prevailed for filature raw silk 20/22 denier, *viz.*, Rs. 27-4-0 from April 1952 onwards was below the economic price of Rs. 33-12-0 fixed by the Indian Tariff Commission. Consequently the prices of reeling cocoons were also below the economic price of Rs. 1-8-0 per lb. of reeling cocoons.

563. The import figures according to returns from the ports of Bombay, Madras and Calcutta worked out to nearly 2,90,000 lbs. up to the end of February 1952. The prices at which the imported silk was available and the quantity imported largely influenced the current silk prices in India and the State of Mysore. The demand for indigenous silk

was very low and heavy stocks accumulated with the silk filatures and the charka reelers. The grant of import licenses during the year was restricted to enable the raw silk industry to stabilise the prices and maintain very near to the economic price of Rs. 33-12-0 fixed by the Indian Tariff Commission. As a result of this policy, the imports declined to 2,377·5 bales during 1952 and the demand began to improve for indigenous silk from July 1952 onwards. The partition of India and the lower purchasing power reduced the consumption to about 4 million pounds including raw silk and fabrics. Against this consumption, production of Indian silk was estimated at about 2·2 million pounds.

564. The market for silk waste and important bye-products of the reeling industry also registered fluctuations of a violent character during the year. There was a large demand from spun silk manufacturing countries and agencies in India who were licensed to export silkwaste offered very high prices Rs. 4-8-0 to Rs. 5 per lb. There was practically no demand for Dupion silk as export restrictions of this material to Pakistan, a large consumer of Dupion silk during normal times rendered the export of this commodity difficult.

565. The total area under mulberry was 1·05 lakhs acres at the end of the year. A large number of gardens in the seed areas of Tumkur District—Kunigal and Bangalore District—Doddaballapur—were uprooted on account of the poor demand for seed cocoons consequent on the poor rainfall throughout the State and the competition of money crops like sugarcane and groundnuts. But there was slight increase in the area under mulberry on account of plantings in some other areas of the State, thus maintaining the area under mulberry practically constant.

Government Mulberry Gardens.

566. About 45 acres were under cultivation in the Government Farms. About 12 acres were allowed to be fallow for effecting economy without prejudice to routine work. In the Farms, 17·86 lakhs of foreign race seed cocoons were harvested and used for basic seed against 21·68 lakhs during the previous year. Forty cart loads of mulberry cuttings, 4,000 saplings and 27,500 mulberry grafts were distributed free to sericulturists,

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Seed Campaign and supply.

567. In the Seed Campaign areas of Kunigal, Bidadi and Dodballapur, there were 3,485 acres under mulberry at the beginning of the year. The area was reduced to 2,785 acres. Seven hundred acres of mulberry were replaced by cash crops like sugarcane which resulted in fall in the demand for seed cocoons. There were on the rolls 3,940 registered seed rearers against 4,380 in the previous year. The total number of disease free layings of Mysore race prepared and distributed among the seed rearers during the year was 24·00 lakhs. Successful crops were harvested with a maximum yield of 35,000 cocoons and an average yield of 22,500 cocoons per 100 D.F. layings. The total output of seed cocoons for the year was 53·49 crores. Nearly 33 crores of cocoons were utilised for seed.

Production of Foreign race seed cocoons.

568. The number of foreign disease free layings of foreign races prepared and distributed among registered seed rearers was 4·27 lakhs. There were on the rolls 623 registered seed rearers at the end of the year. The aggregate output of seed cocoons for the year was 5·7 crores. The average yield per 100 layings was 13,500 seed cocoons. The maximum yield obtained was as high as 35,000 cocoons for 100 layings. A record yield of 120 pounds per 100 cross breed layings was obtained by one rearer.

Hill Stations.

569. The two Hill Stations on the Biligirirangan Hills and Kemmangundi (K.R. Hills) prepared 49, 139 disease free layings of the hill ameliorated foreign races against 30,187 in the previous year. These were distributed among the Government Farms on the plains for being reared and multiplied.

Seed Supply

570. There were 22 Government Grainages and 136 aided grainages during the year. These grainages distributed disease-free layings to agriculturists.

Sericultural Education.

571. Practical instruction in mulberry cultivation, silk worm rearing and grainage technique continued to be given in the Central Farms. There were in the beginning of the year 5 students undergoing training and 8 students were admitted for training during the year. Two trainees were deputed by the State Governments of Assam and Punjab.

Propaganda.

572. There were 61 propaganda outposts at the end of the previous year. Two outposts were newly opened in Tubegere, Bangalore District and Vokkaleri, Kolar District

during the year. Technical guidance was rendered to ensure successful harvest of crops, such as assistance to obtain disease free layings, mulberry cuttings, saplings and grafts, inspection and guidance of silkworm rearers and aided graineurs. Essential sericultural statistics were collected and maintained by the propaganda staff.

573. The Government Silk Filature, Kankapura was closed at the end of 1951-52 on account of heavy accumulation of unsold stocks of filature silk. The filature, however restarted work in April 1952 with 50 basins to study possibilities of reduction of costs and improved methods of reeling to lower the cost of production. This work was continued till the end of January 1953 and 100 basins were working from 1st February 1953. The export market for silk waste was good and higher prices than the local prices were obtained during the year.

574. The Mysore Silk Filatures, Ltd., T.-Narasipur, worked 3 out of the 7 branches at T.-Narasipur, Mysore and Chamarajanagar. A produce loan of Rs. four lakhs from the Bank of Mysore, Ltd., guaranteed by the Government of Mysore was sanctioned. The Filature Department attached to the Mysore Spun Silk Mills, Ltd., Chennapatna also worked during the year. The Filature Section of the Kisan Silk Industries, Ltd., Malur, Kolar District with an installed capacity of 40 basins reeled 4,489 lbs. of raw silk and produced 1,779 lbs. of silk waste.

575. The total production in the Mysore State of both filature and charka raw silk worked up to 11·63 lakhs of pounds as against 13·3 lakhs of pounds in the previous year.

576. The Sericultural Section of the proposed Mysore Sericultural Research Institute continued to be maintained during the year. A garden of about 5 acres in Chennapatna and 20 acres in Kanva, Bangalore District were maintained by the Sericultural Research Section. Five thousand saplings of Morus-alba were raised in the Research Gardens at Chennapatna and Kanva. The Research Section also prepared bulletins on (1) sorting of male and female worms; (2) cultivation of graft mulberry and (3) incidence and prophylaxis of flatcherie in silk worm.

577. The Silk Worm Nutrition Research which was in progress in the Indian Institute of Science was continued

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during the year with the grants received from the Central Silk Board, Government of India.

578. There were five sericultural co-operative societies at (1) Sidlāghatta, (2) Mellur, (3) Mugur (T.-Narasipur Division), (4) Ummathur (Chamarajanagar Taluk) and (5) Ganal (Kankapura Taluk). During the year, 6·48 lakhs of disease free layings were prepared and distributed.

579. The Mysore Silk Advisory Committee was reconstituted for a period of two years from 8th October 1952. Several important subjects for the improvement of the silk industry were discussed at this meeting.

Development Schemes.

580. The Sericultural Section continued to work as a separate section during the year. The starting of Sericultural and botanical sections of the Mysore Sericultural Research Institute at a cost of Rs. 4 lakhs was sanctioned subject to the payment of one half of the expenditure by the Central Silk Board, Government of India. In the Development Plans for Sericulture, the starting of a Sericultural Training Institute has been included with the formation of the Mysore Sericultural Research Institute.

Cocoon Market.

581. The Central Silk Board, Government of India, sanctioned Rs. 25,000 for starting 3 voluntary Cocoon Markets at Ramanagaram, Bangalore District, Santhemarahalli, Chamarajanagar Taluk, Mysore District and Mellur, Sidlaghatta Taluk, Kolar District. One thousand and six hundred sericulturists utilised the facilities afforded to the market during the year as against 960 in the previous year.

Seed Legislation.

582. The Silk Worm Seed (Control of Distribution) Bill, 1952 was passed in the Mysore Legislative Assembly in July 1952.

583. In the Silk Conditioning and Testing House, Chennapatna, 167 silk samples were received for testing according to International Standards. Two hundred and twenty samples of cocoons produced in the Research Section of the Department were tested for their silk content and reeling property, etc.

584. The Farm Officers and the propaganda staff gave continuous attention to the development of sericultural work in the selected areas. "Chandrikes" were stocked and hired to sericulturists by two Multipurpose Co-operative Societies in Horalahalli, T.-Narasipur Taluk and Kunigal Town.

586. The Department participated in the All India Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition held in Mysore during Dasara 1952. Demonstrations in silk worm rearing and silk reeling were conducted.

587. Cost Accounts Officers of the Indian Tariff Commission visited principal sericultural areas in the State and ascertained cost of production of mulberry leaves, cocoons and silk. General.

588. The Second Mysore Silk Conference was held in January 1953 to discuss the conditions of the industry and to apprise the Government of Mysore. Representatives of the several sections of the Silk Industry from all parts of the State participated in the deliberations of the Conference. Subjects of great importance for the stabilisation and development of the industry were discussed and recommendations made for the consideration of Government.

589. The Director of Sericulture attended the periodical meetings of the Technical Development and the Standing Committees of the Central Silk Board. In pursuance of the policy to depute Officers of the State Government to Japan for higher studies and observation tour, two more Officers were selected from Mysore during the year. There were only 5 gazetted appointments in the Department of Sericulture, including the Director of Sericulture. The gazetted ranks were strengthened by the sanction of 8 gazetted appointments in October 1952. With a view to assist the weaving industry in the State, particularly handloom weaving industry, the policy of importing foreign silk by the State was continued during the year.

590. The total expenditure of the Department for the year amounted to Rs. 5·80 (Rs. 5·17) lakhs.

(iv) Department of Animal Husbandry Services.

591. The seasonal conditions from the commencement of the year were the worst that the State had experienced for several years and affected the livestock in the State very adversely. There was complete failure of rains from May to the end of September preceded by severe summer, resulting in distressing drought conditions practically all over the State, the Districts of Chitaldrug, Chickmaglur,

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Hassan, Tumkur and Kolar being the most seriously affected. Apart from the appalling scarcity of fodder, drinking water too was not available in these Districts leading to heavy mortality among cattle as a result of starvation and disposal of large stocks of sheep and goats for slaughter.

592. To tide over the situation, the Government through the Revenue Department purchased large quantities of paddy straw from the public in Mandya District, mostly from Srirangapatna, Pandavapura, Maddur and Mandya Taluks and supplied them to the drought stricken areas for being sold at subsidised rates in the fodder depots, specially opened for the purpose, and the Co-operative Societies. Though the off-take was generally satisfactory, the prevailing economic conditions of the people which had affected their purchasing power adversely precluded the cattle owners from obtaining adequate supplies of straw from the Depots. This was particularly in evidence in Kolar District, which suffered from drought continuously for three successive years, during which the stamina of livestock deteriorated and the economic conditions of the people became distressingly poor. The cattle owners of these areas were advised to move all their non-essential cattle to the nearby forests and Amrithmahal Kavals, as all the State Forests and a large number of Amrithmahal Kavals were thrown open for free grazing. Under relief work to overcome the scarcity of water, the existing wells were deepened and Gokattes were repaired. The onset of rains towards the end of September and the beginning of October eased the situation considerably though conditions in some parts of the State particularly in Chitaldrug District continued to be unfavourable.

Contagious diseases.

593. Rinderpest continued to be less widely prevalent during of the year than during the previous two years. There were 55(70) outbreaks of rinderpest in the State excepting in Mandya, Mysore and Chickmaglur Districts which were free from this dreaded scourge. Sixty-seven thousand seven hundred and eighty-one (77,660) inoculations and vaccinations were conducted against the disease. There were 2 (10) outbreaks of *haemorrhage septicaemia* at the commencement of the year. Five hundred and four (528) were registered and 504(528) were dealt with during

the year protecting 91,216 (1,10,115) animals against the disease. Five hundred and forty-one (532) cases of anthrax were registered protecting 61,591(60,597) cattle and sheep against the disease by vaccination measures. Seven hundred and ninety-two (1,237) outbreaks were registered and 801 (1,207) were combated during the year.

594. The total number of deaths of cattle from non-contagious diseases was 26,605 (17,299).

595. The total number of veterinary institutions at the commencement of the year was 205(193). The demand for opening new dispensaries especially in rural areas continued to be on the increase and the public came forward with liberal donations for construction of type design buildings for housing these useful institutions. Foundation stones were laid for 2(4) new dispensary buildings. The number of fresh cases treated was 7,05,652 (7,39,777) and the number of surgical operations and castrations performed was 35,567(35,135) and 1,05,171 (1,08,066) respectively.

596. The Assistant Directors in the course of their tours, treated 809(1,288) non-contagious cases, conducted 3,377(3,239) inoculations, castrated 65(160) stud bulls and visited 883(770) villages. They toured for 1,064(954) days during the year.

597. Owing to adverse seasonal conditions which generally prevailed in the State and the resulting famine conditions, only 82(88) cattle fairs were held. In all these fairs, arrangements were made by this Department to open temporary dispensaries for providing veterinary aid to the cattle which gathered in these fairs. Four lakhs nine thousand three hundred and thirty-four (6,38,330) heads of cattle were estimated to have gathered in the above fairs. The sale price per pair of bullocks ranged from Rs. 250 to Rs. 600 which was much lower than those of the last two years. The reasons for this sudden fall in the cattle market were partly due to the draught conditions and partly to the slump in the money market. With a view to providing the necessary incentive to the cattle breeders of the State and to induce them to rear better stocks, the organisers of the above cattle fairs distributed 1,108(6,362) prizes to the best exhibits at the cattle fairs.

598. The staff of the Veterinary Department paid 17,732(20,130) visits to the villages, castrated 68,088 Rural Development work.

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(69,265) scrub bulls, rams and bucks, treated 81,934 (1,28,640) ailing cases and conducted 3,81,257(6,16,460) inoculations and vaccinations against several contagious diseases. Thirty-two (36) stud bulls of different breeds were distributed free of cost under the 'Free Bull' scheme. Twelve (3) breeding bulls were supplied to the Village Panchayets at subvention rates of Rs. 250 each. Intensive dosing was undertaken against liverfluke infestation and other parasitic disorders in all the centres started for the purpose and 1,07,234(78,638) cattle and buffaloes were systematically dosed by the special staff employed under the scheme. The staff of the Sheep Breeders' Associations, Ramanagaram and Doddaballapur toured 418(319) days, attended 6(7) Managing Committee meetings, visited 7(6) villages and inspected 677(411) flocks of sheep.

Veterinary Education and Training.

599. All the candidates that were deputed abroad by the Department for specialisation on various aspects of Animal Husbandry returned to the State after successful completion of their training. All these, except those that were deputed for Animal Genetics and Agrostology were absorbed in the Department. No fresh candidates were deputed for training in any of the Veterinary Colleges in India, in view of the large number of candidates already being trained and now available for filling up all the existing and some future vacancies in the department.

Composite Livestock Farm and Research Station, Hessarghatta.

600. The activities of the Grass and Stud Farm at Hessarghatta along with several new ventures were merged to constitute the Composite Livestock Farm and Research Station, which was established from 1st April 1951 and has completed two years of operation at the end of the year. The object of this Composite Livestock Farm is to concentrate all the livestock breeding activities on this extensive farm and thus make it both educative to the farmers of the State as well as to conduct research in various livestock problems with a view to improve the usefulness and productiveness of livestock.

Artificial insemination of cattle.

601. Of the two centres that were functioning at Bangalore and Mysore with a sub centre at the Civil Station Veterinary Hospital, the former was taken over by the Government of India and included under the Key Village Scheme operated by the Indian Dairy Research

Institute. As a consequence of this, a new centre was opened at the Veterinary Hospital, Tumkur. The two Centres at Mysore and Tumkur accounted for 755 inseminations during the year. The proposal to extend this work to other districts of the State in view of its increasing popularity and public demand was under consideration.

602. With the 15 consignments of Jersy semen that were imported from United Kingdom by air during last year, 411 cows consisting mostly of cross bred animals were inseminated. This is a venture which is the first of its kind in the country. More than 200 excellent calves were born as a result and their development is being watched with interest.

603. *Key Village Scheme.*—At the beginning of the year, a comprehensive scheme for the development of livestock in a few selected villages was taken up. The object is to castrate all scrub bulls and in its place to provide facilities for improved breeding, partly by the introduction of pedigreed stud bulls and partly by artificial insemination of breeding fit cows with the semen of pedigreed bulls maintained at the Artificial Insemination Centre attached to the Key Village Scheme. Under this scheme, 28 villages round about the Composite Livestock Farm, Hessarghatta and 26 in the immediate neighbourhood of the Cattle Breeding Station at Ajjampur are selected for intensive cattle development. Periodical dosing of livestock against internal parasites and protection of the livestock against the several contagious diseases were also undertaken. The object is to concentrate to the villagers the advantages that could be gained by adopting improved methods of Animal Husbandry practices. This is a joint venture by the Mysore Government and the Government of India on a 50 : 50 basis.

604. *Livestock Improvement Scheme.*—This is the eighth year of operation of the scheme sanctioned in May 1945. Twenty-seven (36) stud bulls consisting of 6(10) Hallikar, 6(19) Amritmahal, 6(1) Sindhi and 9(6) Murrah he-buffaloes were distributed among the accredited breeders in the State free of cost under 'Free Bull Scheme'.

605. The Cattle Breeding Station, Ajjampur, continued to work during the year.

606. The Calf Nursery, Sulekere, was started during the year with the object of rearing to maturity Sindhi bull

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calves and Murrah he-buffaloe calves purchased from the Indian Dairy Research Institute, Bangalore and the Military Dairy Farm, Hebbal, prior to being distributed under the livestock improvement scheme.

Amrithmahal Section.

607. The seasonal conditions during the year were very unsatisfactory. There was a complete failure of both the 'Mungar' and 'Hingar' rains throughout the State. Consequently the Government cattle had to remain in jungles for a longer period than usual. Even in the jungles, scarcity of fodder and water was keenly felt. The strength of the herds in the four Economic Farms at the beginning of the year was 1,653 (1,678). There were 222(119) births and 200(89) deaths. The percentage of birth rate over the cows of calf bearing age was 25.7(25·9) and the death rate over the average strength of cattle was 13(10·4). The heavy mortality was due to drought conditions resulting in scarcity of fodders in the Kavals and lack of nutrition to cattle. The year closed with 1,525(1,653) animals of both sexes.

608. The amount pending collection at the commencement of the year was Rs. 2,36,461 (Rs. 2,29,666). The collection during the year amounted to Rs. 63,463. The heavy arrears is attributed to be due to the inability of the lessees to pay their gram gutta as a result of adverse seasonal conditions and the resulting depression in money market.

Aided Cattle Breeders Scheme.

609. This scheme was implemented over 18 years ago with the object of improving the cattle wealth of the State by encouraging private breeders. There were five cattle breeders at the end of the year. The strength of the cattle at the beginning of the year was 887(786).

Aided Sheep Breeding Scheme

610. With a view to encouraging private sheep breeders to take to scientific methods of improving sheep, a pilot scheme was sanctioned by Government. Under the scheme which was started in Holalkere Taluk, an extent of 2,916 acres of land was allotted for the purpose to some private sheep breeders on certain conditions. Due to the drought conditions and the resulting dearth of grazing, the breeders could not avail of the benefits of the scheme fully. There were only 456 heads of sheep under the scheme at the close of the year.

Fishery Section.

611. Fishery conservation measures, as usual, were enforced during the year. Twenty-three (14) cases of illicit fishing were launched prosecuting 62(25) offenders. The total revenue from the three Divisions Krishnarajasagara, Kolar and Shimoga, amounted to Rs. 15,851. One thousand thirty-two (957) Fishing licenses were issued and a licence fee of Rs. 5,080 was collected.

612. The fisheries at Bellandur tank, Hessarghatta Krishnarajasagar, Sulekere, Bethamangala, Kunigal and Ulsoor Lake, Bangalore were maintained during the year. The Markandeya Fish Farm, The Markonahally Fish Farm and the Hessarghatta Fish Farm also continued to function during the year. The Section participated in the Dasara Exhibition, Mysore during September-October 1952.

Mysore Serum Institute.

613. The Institute continued to function as the centre for the production and supply on a commercial scale of the several Sera and Vaccine employed in combating the important contagious diseases amongst live-stock in the State. It continued to be a place of scientific interest and attracted, as usual, a large number of visitors from among the general public and technical men.

614. The routine bacteriological and seriological work in connection with the production of various biologicals was also continued during the year.

Kunigal Stud Farm.

615. The year opened with 4(4) stallions, 13(12) mares and 6(4) young stock. One stallion was presented by the Raja of Ramnad to the stud. The total expenditure of the Farm under all heads amounted to Rs. 1,73,086. The revenue realised during the year was Rs. 1,77,670.

616. The stock of animals on the farm is considered under three categories, *viz.*, (i) owned by Government, (ii) owned by the Bangalore Race Club but maintained in the Farm under the "Eve Blood Scheme" and (iii) private owned but maintained on the Farm for breeding.

(v) Co-operative Societies and Land Mortgage Banks.

617. The number of Co-operative Societies, their membership, share capital and working capital recorded an appreciable increase during the year. There were 5,269 societies with 5,76,885 members, a share capital of Rs. 159·4 lakhs and a working capital of Rs. 7·5 crores as against 5,170 co-operatives with 5,48,748 members, Rs. 146·1 lakhs of share capital and Rs. 6·9 crores of working capital at the end of the previous year.

Co-opertive credit.

618. *Financing Banks.* The finances of the Mysore Provincial Co-operative Apex Bank were able to meet the growing demands made on it for funds for several purposes from its own resources.

619. The Mysore Provincial Co-operative Apex Bank had 197 individuals and 2,152 societies as its members and a paid up share capital of Rs. 9,28,535. The deposits held by it at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 53,39,203. It issued loans to societies to the extent of Rs. 51,12,791 as against Rs. 34,39,585 in the previous year. The loans issued to the various types of societies and individuals amounted to Rs. 50,30,195 and Rs. 82,596, respectively as against Rs. 33,31,390 and Rs. 1,08,195, respectively in the previous year. The amount of loans outstanding was Rs. 37 98,397.

Non-agricultural Credit Societies.

620. The progress made by the Non-agricultural Credit Societies was as follows:—

	June 1953.	June 1952
Number of societies ...	628.	618.
Number of members ...	1·34 lakhs	1·29 lakhs
Paid up share capital ...	57·56 ,,	56·71 ,,
Deposits of members ...	88·12 ,,	113·65 ,,
Deposits of non-members ...	44·42 ,,	20·57 ,,
Loans from Central Banks and other Societies	15·31 ,,	18·01 ,,
Loans from Government ...	6·13 ,,	3·42 ,,
Reserve Fund ...	33·66 ,,	31·12 ,,
Other Funds ...	10·86 ,,	7·36 ,,
Total Working Capital ...	256·15 ,,	250·92 ,,
Net profits ...	7·1 ,,	8·34 ,,
Total loss ...	0·41 ,,	0·35 ,,

621. *Urban Banks.* Out of 628 societies, 332 were urban banks, 202 employees societies and 94 other limited and un-limited credit institutions. As usual most of the urban banks carried on their business with their own resources. Their owned capital and deposits from members amounted to Rs. 154·97 lakhs.

Agricultural Credit Societies.

622. The total amount of loans issued to the agricultural credit societies during the year was Rs. 19,63,881 as against Rs. 12,66,088 issued during the previous year. The amount of deposits held by agricultural credit societies at the end of the year was Rs. 10,57,954 (Rs. 11,84,002).

623. The scheme for the re-organisation of rural credit societies was under consideration. Nearly 20 per cent of the societies undertook extra credit activities of one variety or another. The value of goods received and sold during the year amounted to Rs. 20·3 (33·8 lakhs and Rs. 27·3 (32·7.) lakhs respectively.

Non-agricultural Societies

624. The non-agricultural credit societies issued loans to the extent of Rs. 1·06 crores as against Rs. 1·16 crores in the previous year. The owned capital of the societies and deposits of members and others held by them amounted to Rs. 2·3 crores which is 89 per cent of their working capital.

Land Mortgage Banks.

625. The amount of losns issued by the Central Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank recorded a slight decrease from Rs. 17·1 lakhs during the previous year to Rs. 16·9 lakhs during the current year. The Mysore Central Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank floated its XIII series of debentures for Rs. 30 lakhs bearing 4 per cent interest, the issue price being Rs. 100. The co-operatives, other institutions and individuals subscribed to the extent of Rs. 2,56,700. The repayment of principal and payment of interest on the debentures to the extent of Rs. 1,03,56,100 have been guaranteed by Government. The value of debentures in circulation at the end of the year was Rs. 1,03,56,100.

Co-operative production.

626. The co-operatives played an effective role in the Grow More Food Campaign. Reclamation of waste lands, chemical fertilizers, distribution of seeds, agricultural implements and provision of credit for agricultural expenses were handled by the societies. They also took a significant

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part in the production of other necessaries of life such as milk handloom cloth and cottage industrial goods.

Cultivation of fallow lands.

627. Twenty-one co-operative farming societies in the nine districts brought 8,500 acres of lands under operation, of which 3,366 acres were under actual cultivation. The yield was estimated at Rs. 1·03 lakhs for the year.

Provision of Credit.

628. Rural credit societies advanced loans to their members to the extent of Rs. 25·2 lakhs during the year for cultivation expenses. The non-agricultural credit societies also issued Rs. 21.3 lakhs.

Production of other Food stuffs.

629. Twenty-seven Milk Supply Societies supplied milk and milk products to the value of Rs. 4·06 lakhs to to individuals and institutions.

Production of Textiles.

630. One hundred and fourteen weavers' co-operative societies lifted 1,173 bales of yarn as against 3,219 bales in the previous year. The total purchases and sales effected by the Provincial Society alone during the year was Rs. 22,51,534 and Rs. 23,65,667, respectively. The Provincial Society also undertook to market the handloom fabrics produced at 30 production centres organised under the auspices of the Primary Weavers Co-operative Societies.

Production of Cottage Industrial Goods.

631. The Mysore Central Rural Industrial Co-operative Bank sanctioned a sum of Rs. 74,970 in 93 cases for production of cottage industries products as against 183 applications registered involving a sum of Rs. 2,22,000. in the previous year.

Multipurpose Co-operative Societies.

632. The audit of accounts of the Multipurpose Co-operative Societies was attended to both by the Inspectors of Co-operative Societies and the Audit Inspectors. For purposes of audit of the accounts of Co-operative Societies (excluding Multi-purpose Co-operative Societies) the working capital of which exceeds Rs. 5,000, Certified Auditors (now styled as Restricted State Auditors) and Chartered Accountants were appointed. Out of 3,529 societies which required annual audit for 1951-52 (exclusive of the unstarted societies), the accounts of 2,698 societies were audited by the Inspectors of Co-operative Societies and Auditors leaving the accounts of 831 societies yet to be audited. The percentage of audit worked out to 76·5 of the total number of Co-operative Societies.

633. *Liquidation.*—The registration of 4 societies was cancelled and the number of societies under liquidation

was 252. Of these, the affairs of 10 societies were finally closed, leaving 242 societies under liquidation at the end of the year. The total assets pending realisation in all the 252 societies under liquidation amounted to Rs. 7 lakhs. A sum of Rs. 11,125 was collected in cash.

634. The number of disputes and appeals entertained during the year was 1,947 involving a total claim of Rs. 6·2 lakhs as against 1,262 cases involving Rs. 4·3 lakhs during the previous year. Of these disputes pending disposal, 2,046 were disposed of, leaving 419 disputes pending disposal at the end of the year. Disputes.

635. A sum of Rs. 19,29,010 was due to Government in respect of loans advanced by the State Government exclusive of the cash credit accommodation of Rs. 7·5 lakhs allowed to the Central Land Mortgage Bank. Government loans.

636. With regard to the re-organization of the Apex Bank, the State Government have contributed a sum of Rs. 5 lakhs towards share capital with the object of strengthening its capital structure.

637. The amount of loans disbursed by societies for productive purposes, for the discharge of prior debts and for other non-productive purposes were Rs. 12·5 lakhs, Rs. 3·1 lakhs and Rs. 4·0 lakhs, respectively. Agricultural credit societies (excluding Land Mortgage Banks).

638. As against a total demand of Rs. 27·2 lakhs, the recoveries amounted to Rs. 17·9 lakhs, leaving an overdue amount of Rs. 9·3 lakhs as against Rs. 9·7 lakhs in the previous year. Recovery of overdues.

639. Two hundred and two employees' societies had on their rolls 34,748 members with a paid up share capital of Rs. 12.72 lakhs. Their reserve and other funds amounted to Rs. 4·05 lakhs and Rs. 1·71 lakhs, respectively. The owned capital and members deposits amounted to Rs. 28·7 lakhs as against their working capital of Rs. 36·0 lakhs. The outstandings against members were Rs. 25·64 lakhs. The value of goods marketed or sold by these societies amounted to Rs. 40·67 lakhs. Employees' Societies.

640. The Co-operative Land Mortgage Banks disbursed loans amounting to Rs. 16·89 lakhs as against Rs. 17·15 lakhs in the previous year. The loans due to it at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 101·34 lakhs. Co-operative Land Mortgage Banks.

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Debentures.

641. The Bank issued its XIIIth series of debentures for Rs. 30 lakhs, the issue price being Rs. 100 and the rate of interest being 4 per cent per annum.

State Assistance

642. The cash credit of Rs. 10 lakhs sanctioned by Government for a period of five years is treated as a permanent accommodation enabling the Bank to operate upon the said account as and when necessary. The rate of interest charged by Government is 4 per cent. The State Government continued its guarantee for the repayment of principal and interest in respect of the debentures floated by the Bank.

Loan Applications.

643. Out of 1,804 applications for loans totalling Rs. 53·6 lakhs, 880 cases for Rs. 25·7 lakhs were finally disposed of leaving 924 applications for Rs. 27·9 lakhs pending scrutiny and disposal at the end of the year.

Co-operative Farming Societies.

644. There were 21 Co-operative Farming Societies in the State. Government have sanctioned the release of extensive Amrit Mahal Kaval lands and other cultivable waste lands for cultivation on co-operative lines to most of these societies. Financial assistance to the extent of Rs. 10,000 has been granted by Government in the shape of subvention for lift irrigation purposes and for the purchase of bullock carts, pump sets, and the like to the joint-farming Society. An extent of nearly 250 acres was brought under cultivation during the year.

Arehalli Nehru Co-operative Society, Holalkere Taluk, Chitaldrug District.

645. An extent of 660 acres of Amrit Mahal Kaval lands was surrendered to the Society for cultivation on lease basis.

Talikatte Co-operative Farming Society.

646. An exent of 860 acres and 1,410 acres of Amrit Mahal Kaval lands have been surrendred to the Talikatte Co-operative Farming Society, and Anjanapura Co-operative Farming Society, respectively on lease basis.

Co-operative Marketing.

647. The number of Marketing Co-operative Societies was 84 at the end of the year. The Mysore Provincial Marketing Co-operative Society at Bangalore, the Malnad Areca Marketing Co-operative Society at Shimoga, the Arsikere Cotton Ginning, Pressing and Marketing Co-operative Society at Arsikere and the Agricultural Produce Marketing

Co-operative Society, Davangere did good business in the direction of marketing of members' produce and retail sales to the primaries effecting bulk purchases at wholesale rates.

Malnad Areca Marketing Co-operative Society, Ltd., Shimoga.

648. The total purchases and sales of the Society during the year amounted to Rs. 27·6 lakhs and 27·4 lakhs, respectively as against Rs. 36·0 lakhs and Rs. 35·6 lakhs, respectively in the previous year. The Society further distributed during the year koleroga chemicals to its members to the extent of Rs. 1·34 lakhs as against Rs. 1·6 lakhs in the previous year.

Sakalespur Cardamom Growers' Co-operative Society, Ltd.

649. There was an increase in membership from 483 to 538 and in share capital from Rs. 23,452 to Rs. 26,420. The borrowings from the Apex Bank amounted to Rs. 6·1 lakhs as against Rs. 3·2 lakhs in the previous year. Its working capital amounted to Rs. 6·7 lakhs as against Rs. 4·1 lakhs in the previous year. The Society earned a net profit of of Rs. 7,025 showing an increase to the extent of Rs. 1,871 over the previous year.

Co-operative Dairying.

650. There were 27 Milk Supply Societies at the end of the year. Of these, 15 societies did not start work, two were defunct and the remaining 10 were working.

651. The Milk Supply societies had a membership of 2,082 and a paid up share capital of Rs. 32,162. The total value of milk and milk products handled by these societies during 1952-53 and 1951-52 were as follows :—

Year.	*Value of milk and milk products sold.*
	Rs.
1952–53	4·06 lakhs.
1951–52	4·68 lakhs.

652. Government exempted Milk Supply Depots and their authorised Stalls in the State from the relevant provisions of the Mysore Shops and Establishments Act, which restricts the hours of their business.

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653. The work done by these societies in several directions was :—

		30-6-1953.	30-6-1952.
1	Number of Societies	141	143
2	Number of members	4,596	3,557
3	Paid up share capital (Rs. in thousands)	52·5	40·0
4	Working Capital	126·4	93·2
5	Reserve Fund	11·4	10·2
6	Loans due at the end of the year :		
	(i) to Government	15·1	15·4
	(ii) to Central Banks	10·7	18·0
7	Loans outstanding against members at the end of the year.	70·7	66·5

Co-operative Housing Societies.

654. There were 103 Housing Societies of all types at the end of the year. The position of these societies at the end of the year was as follows :—

	30-6-1953	30-6-1952.
Number of Societies ...	103	101
Number of Members ...	11,385	8,771
Share Capital.— ...	Rs. 5·8 lakhs	Rs. 5·4 lakhs
Government loans outsanding. ...	12·65 „	10·43 „
Working Capital ...	33·9 „	35 „

655. The borrowings from Government amounted to Rs. 6·58 lakhs. The institution had a Working Capital of Rs. 7·97 lakhs during the year as against Rs. 5·84 lakhs in the previous year.

656. The activities of the House Building Corporation centred round (*a*) the undertaking of the construction of Houses and selling them to the houseless on a lend and lease basis and (*b*) financing the House-Building Societies in the State to enable them to issue loans to their members to construct houses. The Corporation constructed 25 houses in the State. The Society dealt with in the purchase and sale of house-building materials and had a total stock of the value of Rs. 30,728 at the end of the year.

657. The 39th Mysore Provincial Co-operative Conference was held at Mandya on 16th May 1953.

658. District Conferences were also held in several Districts. The 5th Mysore District Co-operative Conference was held at Mysore on 5th and 6th June 1953.

659. Several other sectional conferences such as the conference of the Presidents and Secretaries of all Co-operative Societies in Mysore to discuss the several amendments proposed to the Mysore Co-operative Societies Rules and the Conference of the Representatives of the Multi-purpose Co-operative Societies in Mysore were held on 2nd February 1953 at Bangalore.

(vi) Forests.

660. The total area of State Forests and Plantations, Reserve Lands, Village and Minor Forests and other lands under departmental management was 4,701.02 square miles made up of the following :—

		Square miles.
1.	State Forests and Plantations	3,886·63
2.	Reserves under Section 35 (iii) ...	83·73
3.	Reserves under Section 4 ...	127·84
4.	Minor Forests	407·57
5.	Other lands under Departmental Management	105·31
6.	Village Forests	88·62
7.	Revenue Plantations ...	1·32
	Total ...	4,701·02

661. On account of the clamour from the landless ryots particularly from Adikarnatakas, an extent of 2,819·24 acres of land was ordered to be released during the year for cultivation purposes.

Demarcation.

662. A new 'D' line to a length of 5 miles and 5 furlongs to shift the existing line in the Anabur State Forest was cut for being released for cultivation.

Natural Regeneration.

663. The natural regeneration in evergreen zone of the principal species such as Dhuma, Balagi, Kiralbhogi, Nagasampige and Halmaddi was good particularly where the canopy was open. In the deciduous forests, there was good regeneration of Matti, Honne and Bite in exploited coupes and protected areas. Natural regeneration of sandalwood was good in all the areas.

Artificial Regeneration.

664. Artificial regeneration was resorted to in deciduous and dry zones where natural regeneration was generally poor.

Nurseries.

665. As usual nurseries were maintained in all the ranges not only to raise planting materials required for the departmental afforestation works, but also for the supply of plants to other departments, local bodies, and public for plantings on occasions like Vanamahotsava, His Highness' Birthday, etc. In such of the divisions where it was felt

that the existing nurseries were not adequate to meet the local demand during the planting season, they were extended or fresh ones opened where there were none. In connection with "Vanamahotsava" Celebrations, about three lakhs seedlings were supplied to public and other departments from the several divisions.

666. This was the second year of starting the sylvicultural research in the State. A number of new experiments were conducted other than those conducted in the previous year. A matter of importance was the opening of an "Evergeen-Arboretum" in the "Experimental Garden" at the Forest Research Laboratory, Bangalore. Seeds of several species both indigenous and exotic were received from and supplied to Forest Officers of other States.

667. Seven lakhs sixty one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four cubic feet of logs, 29,202 poles, 6,347 balagi poles and 19,354 ballies were collected. The disposals were by way of periodical auction sales, retail sales at sanctioned rates, supply to sister departments and Government and private industrial concerns. Exploitation of Timber.

668. As in the past, timber was granted at concession rates to the several institutions for the construction of hostels, mosques etc.

669. As adequate reserves were available at the commencement of the year, the collection of rough wood was controlled up to the limit of what was found necessary to meet the demands. The retail rates sanctioned in January 1952 were revised in October 1952. Consequent on the poor rates got in the Thirupattur sale on 28th July 1952, the rates had to be brought down to be keeping with the market. Mysore rates were revised for the third time enhancing them from 24th January 1953. Sandalwood

670. The adoption of a common policy for the sale of sandalwood to stabilise the prices of sandalwood and to maintain the purity and quality of Mysore Sandalwood Oil and to prevent the Indian and Foreign Market from the flow of spurious sandalwood was under implementation.

671. *Bona fide* manufacturers of agarbatti were permitted as usual to import spent chips and dust in reasonable quantities from outside Mysore.

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Protection from Cattle

672. Except areas under regeneration and areas under special protection which are notified in the Gazette, the rest of the forest areas were thrown open for free grazing of cattle in the State. Due to complete failure of rains and acute scarcity of fodder in Chitaldrug District, lopping of kamara trees in kamara kavals of Molakalmuru Range and in Rangaiyanadrug State Forest, Chitaldrug Range was permitted. About 2,12,840 trees were estimated to have been lopped and nearly 7,04,280 cart loads of fodder were estimated to have been removed. In addition, cutting and removal of karada grass from Marikanive State Forest was also permitted to the villagers of the affected parts.

Forest Research Laboratory.

673. The three different sections in the Laboratory continued to function during the year.

Elephants.

674. The usual staff for scaring away wild elephants from cultivated fields was maintained in Mysore, Hassan and Bangalore Districts. Without prejudice to the departmental operations, the elephants of the department, particularly in Mysore, were hired out for film companies. The elephants in Mysore Division are specially trained for ceremonial and processional purposes as they all take part in Dasara and Birthday festivities at Mysore, and are therefore in great demand by the Film companies. There were 51 elephants with the department including two calves at the end of the year.

Shikars.

675. Shikar camps were arranged for His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, Mr. Dantas, Charge D' Affairs of Brazil and party, the Commander-in-Chief, Indian Army, H. H. the Maharaja of Indore, the Ruler of Gangapur, Prince of Bhavanagar, Brigadier Bahadur Singh and party, H. E. the Ambassador to Belgium, Col. Bedi, Chief Commissioner of Coorg and H. R. H. the Prince of Iran and Sri V. P. Menon.

Kumbi Settlement.

676. There were 17 colonies, 119 families consisting 213 male adults, 199 female adults, 113 girls and 89 boys. The settlement renders useful service to the department in clearing lines, raising plantations and conducting cultural operations.

677. Other wild tribes sholigars, kurubars and lambanies also continued to live in the forest.

678. One hundred and eighty-seven acres in Chikmagalur Division and 142 acres 8 guntas in Hassan District continued to be under cardamom cultivation. Lease of Forest Lands.

679. The department participated in the Exhibitions during Dasara at Mysore and at the Congress Exhibition in Subhash Nagar, Bangalore. The department is provided with a permanent stall at the Exhibition Buildings, Mysore, where some of the exhibits are displayed permanently. Exhibitions.

680. The number of cases pending at the beginning of the year was 291. Two thousand six hundred and seventy-three cases were detected during the year and with the disposal of 2,583 cases in the same period, the balance pending disposal at the end of the year was 381 cases. A sum of Rs. 1,01,748 as compensation was realised and the value of property confiscated to Government was estimated to be about Rs. 20,111. Forest offences.

681. The most important event during the year was the first meeting of the Indian Wild Life Board which met at Mysore in November-December 1952 under the presidency of H. H. the Rajpramukh of Mysore. The preservation of fuana and flora of the land and prevention from extinction of species which were depleting particularly the lions in Rajasthan and to carry on the national heritage of India were among the important problems that were considered at the Conference. The afforestation of the sandy desert of Rajaputana, establishment of National Parks, Zoological gardens, control of indiscriminate destruction of wild animals for trophies, education and publicity for the preservation of wild life were among the subjects discussed. On the recommendation of the sub-committee for Wild Life in India, a State committee for Wild Life was constituted with the Chief Minister as Chairman, the Minister for Health and Local Self-Government as Vice-Chairman, the Chief Conservator of Forests as Secretary and official and non-official members representing the various interests. General.

682. The amelioration of the condition of the Depressed classes has received constant attention of the department. In addition to the release of large areas of forest lands for cultivation, building materials including doors and windows are being supplied to the Revenue Department for construction of houses for depressed classes at concessional rates.

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683. The total revenue of the department amounted to Rs. 92,87,966 (Rs. 93,31,820).

(vii) Marketing Department.

684. Seventy-four thousand four hundred and forty-eight units of weights and measures were presented for testing during the year as against 62,307 units of weights and measures in the previous year, of which 70,624 (59,265) units of weights and measures were certified for correctness.

685. A sum of Rs. 10,405 (Rs. 7,165) was realised as testing fees during the year.

686. Five thousand three hundred and twenty-six (5,255) units of weights and measures of different denominations were sold for Rs. 7,668 (Rs. 8,018) during the year.

687. Under the Mysore Weights and Measures Act, 1902, 181 (160) cases were launched during the year for having used false and uncertified weights and measures and of these, 171 cases ended in conviction. A sum of Rs. 6,195 (Rs. 1,546) was realised as fines.

The Mysore Agricultural Produce Market Act.

(1) Regulated Market at Tiptur—

688. The Regulated Market at Tiptur for coconuts, copra, jaggery and seegu continued to work satisfactorily. The various commodities auctioned in the market during the year and also during the previous year were as noted below.—

	During the year	*During the previous year*
Copra ...	5,50,333 Mds of 31½ lbs. each.	5,44,370 Mds.
Coconuts ...	66,21,010 Coconuts	38,79,941 Coconuts
Jaggery ...	2,917 bundles and 2,636 bags.	...
Seegu ...	44,69,464 lbs.	12,82,834 lbs.

689. A sum of Rs. 19,209 was collected by the Market Committee as market cess, licence fee, etc., as against Rs. 15,310-15-0 in the previous year.

Regulated Market at Davangere ;—

690. Some of the commodities sold in the regulated market at Davangere during the year were :—

	Mds. of 28 lbs. each.	*Previous year.*
Groundnut Pods ...	15,31,324	26,39,603
Cotton kappas ..	5,45,304	2,41,293
Chillies ...	90,576	2,28,400
Groundnut seeds ...	59,789	1,26,120
Cotton seed ...	63,087	14,857
Cotton lint ...	21,364	43,901
Tamarind ...	...	...
Jaggery ...	15,249	37,761
Bengalgram ...	6,181 pallas	10,323 pallas
Thogari ...	5,140 ,,	12,802 ,,
Greengram ...	1,352 ,,	1,586 ,,
Castor seed ...	1,420 ,,	5,043 ,,

691. A sum of Rs. 44,385 (Rs. 51,000) was collected by the Market Committee as market cess and licence fee during the year.

692. The regulated market at Mysore for oil seeds, pulses, etc., continued to work satisfactorily. The various commodities auctioned in the Market were :—

	During the year	*Previous year.*
Cocoanuts ...	29,26,630 nuts	26,90,100 nuts.
Groundnuts ...	3,20,335 pallas.	4,16,366 pallas.
Jaggery ...	1,37,962 mds.	71,913 mds.
Chillies ...	12,660 ,,	26,694 ,,
Tamarind ...	57,334 ,,	40,811 ,,
Soapnut ...	11,248 ,,	13,113 ,,
Til seeds ...	9,443 pallas.	10,947 pallas.
Horsegram ...	7,040 ,,	22,777 ,,
Cowpea ...	6,245 ,,	6,024 ,,
Greengram ...	4,366 ,,	3,940 ,,
Honge seeds ...	3,441 ,,	1,625 ,,
Castor seed ...	4,236 ,,	1,889 ,,
Niger ...	3,954 ,,	2,124 ,,
Horsegram ...	7,040 ,,	22,777 ,,
Avare ...	1,129 ,,	697 ,,
Urd ...	668 ,,	651 ,,

693. A sum of Rs. 32,411 (Rs. 28,996) was collected by the Market Committee as market cess, licence fee etc., during the year.

694. Some of the commodities auctioned in the Regulated Market at Chitaldrug were: —

		During the year.	*Previous year*
Small cotton	...	2,59,799 mds.	4,12,428 mds.
Big cotton	...	55,160 ,,	1,14,390 ,,
Cotton Kappas	...	95,574 ,,	... ,,
Cotton Lint	...	22,558 ,,	16,277 ,,
Groundnuts	...	37,684 ,,	1,42,530 ,,
Tamarind	...	...	...
Jaggery	...	...	...
Chillies	...	1,360 ,,	822 ,,
Castor seeds	...	2,755 pallas	3,551 pallas
Horsegram	...	1,019 ,,	2,504 ,,
Gingelly	...	1,499 ,,	6,645 ,,
Thogari	...	2,557 ,,	2,691 ,,
Groundnut pods	...	726 Bags	978 bags
Blackgram	...	861 Palles	1,676 pallas
Kusume	...	1,650 ,,	14 ,,
Greengram	...	161 ,,	429 ,,
Tamarind seeds	...	374 ,,	...
Mustard	...	236 ,,	...
Bengalgram	...	117 ,,	126 ,,
Coriander	...	20 ,,	425 ,,
Niger	...	33 ,,	...

695. A sum of Rs. 9,895 (Rs. 11,626) was collected by the Market Committee as market cess during the year.

(5) Regulated Market at Shimoga:—

696. The Regulated Market at Shimoga for Areca-nuts continued to work satisfactorily. The total quantities of the two varieties of Areca auctioned in the Market during the year and during the previous year were as follows.—

	During the year	*During the previous year*
Rasi Saraku Areca ...	70,279 Bags	4,000 Bags
Bette Areca ...	22,130 ,,	1,920 ,,

697. A sum of Rs. 23,183-7-0 was collected by the Market Committee as market cess, licence fee, etc., during the year as against Rs. 8,892-6-0 in the previous year.

Regulated Market at Tumkur :—

698. The Regulated Market at Tumkur for groundnuts, jaggery, tamarind and honge seeds started functioning from 1st April 1952. The various commodities auctioned in the Market during the year were :—

Groundnuts	...	...	6,74,475 mds.
Jaggery	...	...	1,24,222 ,,
Tamarind	...	...	1,04,392 ,,
Honge seeds	...	...	22,824 ,,

699. A sum of Rs. 24,453 was collected by the Market Committee as Market Cess, Licence Fees, etc.

700. The Regulated Market at Arsikere for Coconuts, Copra, Jaggery, Cotton, Oilseeds, etc., started functioning from 8th August 1952. Some of the commodities auctioned in the Market during the year were.—

Cocoanuts	...	1,19,16,578.
Copra	...	11,969 bags and 6,980 mds.
Cotton	...	65,799 mds.
Jaggery	...	10,642 bags and 8,152 bundles.
Oil seeds	...	5,194 pallas and 1,530 bags.
Chillies	...	1,297 mds.
Coriander	...	2,211 pallas.

701. A sum of Rs. 9,881 was collected by the Market Committee as market cess, licence fee, etc., during the year.

702. The question of establishing Regulated Markets at Sira (For Tobacco), Saklespur (for Cardamoms), Chintamani (for groundnuts) and Bangalore (for all agricultural commodities) was actively pursued by the Department during the year.

The Mysore Agricultural Produce Grading and Marketing Act.

703. The grading of eggs at the four Egg Grading Stations, and of oranges at the Coorg Orange Growers' Marketing Co-operative Societies, Bangalore and Mysore was continued during the year.

Marketing Co-operative Societies.

704. At the end of the year, the total number of Marketing Co-operative Societies was 84 (84), with a total membership of 16,600 (12,429), and the total paid up

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share capital being Rs. 3·9 (3·06) lakhs with a total working capital of Rs. 22·3 (26·16) lakhs. The total net profit earned by these societies was Rs. ·7 (0·68) lakhs.

705. The following were some of the important marketing societies (a) The Mysore Provincial Co-operative Marketing Societies Ltd., Bangalore, (b) The Malnad Areca Marketing Co-operative Society Ltd., Shimoga (c) The Saklespur Cardamom Growers' Co-operative Society, Ltd. (d) The Arsikere Cotton Ginning, Pressing and Marketing Co-operative Society and (e) The Agricultural Produce Marketing Co-operative Society, Ltd., Davangere.

706. Some of these societies were given loans and subventions during the year.

General.

707. The publication of prices in local newspapers and dissemination of Market News through the All-India Radio Broadcasting Station, Mysore, were continued in addition to collection and supply of Market News as and when required by the Central Agricultural Marketing Department and also other State Governments including Military authorities.

708. The Special Officer for Spices Enquiry Committee, New Delhi, visited the State during September 1952 for the purpose of conducting preliminary investigation on the marketing of spices in the State.

709. Information relating to important marketing centres for agricultural commodities in the State was collected and furnished to the Deputy Regional Controller, All-India Rural Credit Survey, Reserve Bank of India, Madras.

(viii) Condition of the People

710. Complete failure of the monsoon all over the State from about the middle of July 1952 to late in September 1952 halted the agricultural operations and brought about a deepening of the distress conditions in the already drought affected parts of Kolar, Tumkur and Chitaldrug districts and the spread of distress to the adjoining taluks of other districts also so that nearly 50 taluks were affected towards the close of October 1952. As a result of continuous failure of rains in the middle of the agricultural season during the year, large extents of

cultivable lands remained unsown and the yield of both wet and dry crops were adversely affected. Cattle were generally healthy all over the State. But since dearth for fodder was felt in several parts of Kolar, Tumkur and Chitaldrug districts, paddy hay was acquired in the surplus areas of Mysore and Mandya Districts and supplied to those in need in the scarcity areas at a subsidised rate.

711. In order to provide sufficient employment to the agricultural classes in the affected parts of the State, relief works on an extensive scale were continued and other measures for relieving scarcity and distress were also adopted under the supervision of the Commissioner for Distress Relief.

TRADE AND INDUSTRIES

CHAPTER VII—TRADE AND INDUSTRIES.

(i) Trade and Industries.

712. The conditions of slump and increasing competition in many lines of industry which became noticeable in the latter part of the previous year, continued during the year and in some respects became further accentuated notably in the textile industry, both mill and handloom, silk industry, plastic and bakelite industry, radio manufacuture, glass, dichromates and heavy chemicals etc. On account of the competition from the mill industry, the handloom weaving industry had a serious set back and special measures had to be adopted by the Government of India for restricting to some extent the production of dhoties and sarees by mills and also to give financial assistance for the encouragement of the handloom industry by levy of cess on mill production. The silk industry was severely handicapped by the severe competition from art silk and imported silk. Industries like soap manufacture and engineering were also affected by scarcity of raw materials and increased competition from large units.

Price Movements.

713. The statutory food rationing was continued in the Cities of Bangalore and Davangere and the Sanitary Board area of Kolar Gold Fields, Mysore City having been derationed in the beginning of the year. The administration and enforcement of control orders relating to yarn was also continued. The control measures relating to both cloth and yarn were relaxed to a large extent by the Central Government as an All-India measure.

714. The prices of " food grains and pulses " as well as of " oils and oil seeds " were on an upward trend during the major part of the year. The General Index number of prices which stood at 410 at the beginning of the year rose gradually though somewhat unsteadily till it shot up to 441 at the end of the year.

Industrial Establishments.

715. There were 504 Industrial Establishments working in the State during the Calendar year 1952 each employing daily on an average 10 or more persons. The number of persons employed in all these establishments aggregated to 98, 822 as against 1,04, 592 persons employed in the industrial establishments during the previous

calendar year. Out of 504 establishments, 47 were perennial and the remaining 33 seasonal.

Major Industries

716. There were 13 large scale Cotton mills at work during the year. Of these, five were engaged in the manufacture of both cloth and yarn, 4 in the manufacture of cloth, 3 in the manufacture of yarn and the remaining one in the manufacture of hosiery. The total production of cloth and yarn in these mills amounted to 55,409,803 yards and 33,133,262 lbs. respectively as compared with 51,643, 976 yards of cloth and 27,640, 280 lbs. of yarn in the previous year.

Woollen Mills.

717. During the year there were 4 woollen mills working in the State with 244 looms and 6,026 spindles. The total production of yarn and piecegoods in these mills during the calendar year 1952 was 2,456,689 lbs. valued at Rs. 92,13,044 as against 3,214,945 lbs. valued at Rs. 1,42,00,577 in the previous calendar year. Two of the mills were mainly engaged in the manufacture of carpets and druggets.

718. The Joint Inter State Drugget Industry Advisory Board for Mysore and Madras have recommended the establishment of Wool Processing Centre at Vinnamangalam in North Arcot District, Madras, at a cost of about Rs. 11 lakhs and the Government of India have been requested to contribute a quota of one third of the cost.

Handloom Weaving Industry.

719. Arrangements were made for the distribution of yarn to Handloom Weavers by the Mysore Provincial Cotton Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society through the Primary Weavers' Co-operative Societies which have been affiliated to it and also for the production of handloom fabrics of improved patterns and designs in the production centres. Several new and attractive designs were introduced by the technical staff of the Department. The Provincial Society has also arranged to produce and supply certain requirements of the Central Government's departments such as bandage cloth, hospital clothing, blankets etc.

Gold Mining.

720. The four Gold Mining Companies in the Kolar Gold Fields area produced 2,40,699 (2,25,185) ozs. of fine gold during the year. The production of gold in the Bellara Gold Mines was fairly steady, the quantity produced during the year being 1,032 tolas of sponge gold.

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Heavy Industries

721. Among the heavy industries, mention may be made of the Mysore Iron and Steel Works and the Machine Tool Company. The expansion of the Mysore Iron and Steel Works was pushed through during the year. The additional Electric Pig Iron Furnace was installed and put into operation during the year with a view to maintain the planned production of 1,00,000 tons of finished steel. Steps were also taken to step up production of cement.

722. The output of several products for the year ended 31st March 1953 as compared with the budget anticipation and the actuals for the two previous years are noted below :—

Product	Budget for 1952-53	Actuals for 1952-53	Actuals for 1951-52	Actuals for 1950-51
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Pig Iron (Blast F'ce) ...	26,000	26,414	22,769	26,063
Pig Iron (E.P.I F'ce) ...	34,000	10,533	...	...
General Castings ...	400	538	370	792
Plate Sleepers ...	1,000	1,953	971	...
Steel Castings ...	300	278	229	207
Cast Iron Pipes ...	9,000	8,998	9,553	8,740
Steel Sections ...	27,000	23,766 (exclusive of 2,561 tons of billets.	26,191	26,128
Small Rods and Strips ...	7,000	8,289	6,924	4,274
Cement ...	90,000	81,446	66,293	23,800
Ferrosilicon ..	4,000	3,470	3,331	2,993
Acetic Acid ...	600	157	...	...

723. The operations during the year have resulted in a net profit of Rs. 32·45 lakhs, after adjusting Rs. 27·09 lakhs towards depreciation, interest on capital and amenities fund as against the net profit of Rs. 32·20 lakhs in the previous year. The total value of sales effected during the year was Rs. 267·87 lakhs, the highest on record.

724. The Machine Tool Company was started during the year with an authorised capital of Rs. 12,00,00,000 for the manufacture of all types of implements, machinery and machine tools.

New Industries.

725. The Ex-Servicemen's Transport Co., Ltd. was started as a Joint-Stock Concern in connection with the rehabilitation and resettlement of the ex-servicemen of the Mysore State Forces. The expansion of the Government Porcelain Factory and the Government Electric Factory is under consideration. Among the proposals under consideration of the Department were (1) a scheme for the manufacture of spark plugs for motor cars and aircraft,

(2) the mechanisation of the Mysore Implements Factory at Hassan and (3) the development of the leather products manufacture as a large scale cottage industry in the State.

726. Among the other large scale industries that were floated or that commenced manufacturing operations during the year were (1) Mysore Metal Fabricators, Ltd., (2) South India Films Ltd., (3) United Breweries Ltd., and (4) Hindustan Machine Tools Co., Ltd.

Loans to Educated unemployed persons for starting village industries of their own.

727. A sum of Rs. 50,000 was provided for in the budget under the scheme of "Financial Assistance to the Educated Unemployed Persons". The total number of applications received under the scheme which had to be dealt with by the Board at the end of the year was 400. A sum Rs. 4,500 was disbursed to 4 applicants under the above scheme during the year. The total amount recovered towards repayment of loans during the year was Rs. 12,639 (Rs. 14,762).

Recovery of loans granted under the Industrial Loan Rules

728. Consequent on the promulgation of the Mysore State Aid to Industries Act, 1951, no fresh loans were granted under the above Rules as all kinds of aid including cash loans to any industrial business or enterprise in the State had to be given only under the said Act.

729. The total amount recovered towards the repayment of the old loans granted under the Industrial Loan Rules was Rs. 3,96,992 (Rs. 1,64,994) during the year. There was a substantial improvement in the recovery of loans, and all the cases of heavy Industrial loans were brought under the close scrutiny of the Department and strict measures were adopted for reduction of the overdue loan instalments.

Technical Assistance.

730. The Department rendered as usual technical advice and assistance to private industrialists and industrial concerns in connection with the erection of or repairs to industrial plant and machinery wherever such advice or assistance was sought for by them.

731. Other forms of assistance that were given by the Department were (a) Supply of Coal and Coke (b) Supply of Iron and Steel, (c) Supply of Salt, (d) Supply of denatured Spirit and (e) Issue of Essentiality Certificates for the import of artcles.

TRADE AND INDUSTRIES

INDUSTRIAL CONCERNS UNDER THE ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL OF THE DEPARTMENT.

Central Industrial Workshop, Bangalore.

732. GOVERNMENT-OWNED INDUSTRIAL CONCERNS.—The total output and sales during the year were Rs. 2,00,000 and Rs. 3,00,000 respectively as against Rs. 2,46,325 and Rs. 2,67,318 in the previous year. Among the more important of the materials manufactured and supplied were Alluminium Sleeves, Cut out boxes, Cluster Lamp posts, C.I. Castings, M.S. Tanks, C.I. Bends, Bolts and nuts for the Government Electrical Department; M.S. columns, trusses, drill-rods, C.I. road boxes, big Cocks, Clamps, G.M. Bushes etc., for the Public Works Department.

Sri Chamarajendra Technical Institute, Mysore.

733. This Institute is the biggest Training Institution maintained by the Department for imparting training to artisans in useful arts and crafts like fine arts, modelling, engraving and enamelling, inlaywork, wood carving, rattan manufacture, smithy, metal work, etc. At the end of March 1953, there were 271 students undergoing training in the Institute, and of these, 261 were in receipt of scholarships aggregating to Rs. 8,780. As usual, the Institute rendered services to the artisans by keeping their articles for sale on consignment account and by giving them timely suggestions in regard to the improved designs, quality and finish of their articles.

734. The production and sales of the Institute were.—

	Rs.
1. Production in both the workshop and Training Section of the Institute	1,60,241
2. Sales of articles made in the Workshop Section.	1,33,187
3. Sales of articles made in the Training Section of the Institute.	4,345
4. Sales of articles manufactured by private artisans and kept at the Institute on consignment basis.	70,016

The net profit of the Institute for the year amounted to Rs. 27,377.

The Mysore Arts and Crafts Depot, Bangalore.

735: This Depot continued to be an Emporium for the display and sale of the best specimens of the arts and crafts of Mysore. The total stock handled by the Depot during the year was Rs. 4,05,277 as against Rs. 3,71,421 in the

previous year. The total value of sales effected was Rs. 1,42,118 as against Rs. 1,35,349 in the previous year.

736. The total production of soap in the Factory was 486 tons as compared with 500 tons in the previous year. The total sales reached the record figure since the inception of the Factory and amounted to Rs. 22,28,225 as against Rs. 18,57,635 in the previous year. Government Soap Factory, Bangalore.

737. The total production of electroporcelain and crockery was Rs. 2,83,270 as against Rs. 5,26,245 in the previous year. The fall in production was due to shut down of the Electric Tunnel Kiln for about 6 months during the year. The total sales (including miscellaneous receipts) during the year were Rs. 9,42,000 as compared with Rs. 10,18,790 in the previous year. Government Porcelain Factory, Bangalore.

738. The main items of production in the Factory were transformers, Electrical hardware and structures, Electric motors, Electrical accessories, Bakelite articles and Scientific Instruments. The total production and sales during the year were Rs. 28,30,931 and Rs. 31,51,705 respectively as against Rs. 34,26,038 and Rs. 41,51,793 in the previous year. Government Electric Factory, Bangalore

739. The total output of silk fabrics in the factory was 58,016 (1,21,065) yards. The fall in output was due to the fact that the Factory concentrated its attention on the production of quality fabrics and prevention of accumulation of stocks and consequently worked only on two shifts of 4 hours each instead on two shifts of 8 hours each as in the past. The sales amounted to Rs. 6,80,624 as against Rs. 10,13,103 in the previous year. The Government Silk Weaving Factory, Mysore.

740. The total production in the Factory was Rs. 3,04,559 as against Rs. 3,56,000 in the previous year. The sales during the year amounted to Rs. 3,30,690 (provisional) as against Rs. 3,17,535 in the previous year. The Mysore Implements Factory, Hassan.

741. The separate post of the Director, Sandalwood Oil Factories was abolished during the year and the factories were placed under the administrative control of the Director of Industries and Commerce with effect from 1st The Government Sandalwood Oil Factories, Mysore and Shimoga.

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July 1952. The total production of Sandalwood oil during the year was as follows :—

	CRUDE OIL.	
(i) Mysore	69,105—lbs.	
(ii) Shimoga	*26,657—10 lbs.*	95,762—14
(iii) America	38,296—0	clean oil.

742. The sales during the year aggregated to 136,459 lbs., of which 68,094 lbs. were effected in India, 29,921 lbs. in London and the balance of 38,444 lbs. in America. During the year, the net revenue from the Factory was Rs. 40,57,571 as against Rs. 40,61,924 in the previous year.

The Government Dichromate Factory, Belagula.

743. The Factory is engaged in the production of Sodium Bichromate, Potassium Bichromate, Chrome pigments, Sodium Silicate and Sodium Sulphate. The total production during the year was Rs. 41,340 as against Rs. 2,18,954 in the previous year and the total sales were Rs, 75,151 (Rs. 1,86,446). The fall in sales was mainly due to the steep fall in the market rates for finished products.

Home Industries Institutions.

744. There were 31 Home Industries Institutions working in the State and a sum of Rs. 15,000 was given as grant-in-aid to these institutions by the Department besides some equipment, machinery and free demonstrations. Some of the home industries, namely, tailoring, needle craft of various types, cloth-weaving, cloth printing, mat weaving, drugget making, paper and silk flower making, zari and nakki work, hosiery, agarbathi manufacture, etc., were taught in these institutions. About 4,000 ladies were trained in the above Home Industries during the year and a large number of students were under training. A good number of the trained students started industries of their own, while a few of them have been employed in private institutions.

Scholarships for the study of Industrial subjects outside the State.

745. The Scholarships were awarded to such of the students Mysoreans by birth or domicile and possess the requisite general or special educational qualifications.

Comercial and Industrial Enquiries.

746. The number of commercial and industrial enquiries received and dealt with by the Department during the year was 392 as against 206 in the previous year. As

usual, the enquiries were received from the Government Departments and mercantile institutions both in and outside the State and the information sought for was collected and furnished to them directly or through the Director of Industries of the States concerned and they were also advised to contact the local firms or institutions for further particulars wherever necessary.

(ii) Trade.

747. The total volume of trade in merchandise during the half year ending 30th September 1952 was 15·57 million railway maunds as compared with 14.66 million railway maunds during the previous half year.

748. There was a slight increase in the total quantity of merchandise imported into the State from 10.82 million railway maunds during the half year ending 31st March 1952 to 11·59 million railway maunds during the half year consequent on the increased receipts under "Food, drink and tobacco" and "raw materials" which amounted to 3.60 million railway maunds and 5.55 million railway maunds respectively during the half year ending 30th September 1952 as compared with 3.14 million railway maunds and 5.20 million railway maunds during the previous half year. Rice, gram and pulse, wheat and wheat flour, tobacco and salt were the more important articles of food imported into the State. Imports.

749. As in the case of imports, there was an increase in the total volume of exports of merchandise from 3.84 million railway maunds during the half year ending 31st March 1952 to 3.88 million railway maunds during the half year ending 30th September 1952 due to the increased exports under "Food, drink and tobacco" "Raw materials" and "articles wholly or mainly manufactured." As usual, coffee, cardamoms, betelnuts, copra, groundnut, refined sugar, jaggery, tanned hides and skins and castings figured largely in the export trade. Exports.

(iii) Labour.

750. The general labour conditions in the State during the year were generally normal and peaceful but for a few minor disturbances on account of strikes by the employees of some of the industrial concerns. In all cases timely

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action was taken by the department and the situation was brought under control. The causes for the occurrence of strikes were, demand of higher wages, bonus and dearness allowance and claims for reinstatement of employees. The number of strikes was 23 (10).

Labour Associations.

751. There were 115 Labour Unions at the beginning of the year and 32 Unions were formed and registered during the year bringing the total to 147 Trade Unions at the end of the year. The total membership of the Associations was 45,086 (60,514). The fall in membership is attributed to the retrenchment in industry and to a few concerns not furnishing the figures. A large number of industrial disputes was sponsored by the Unions on behalf of the workers of the industries concerned.

Industrial Disputes.

752. *Bangalore Division.*—There were 28 disputes which came up for conciliation during the year, all of which pertained to Bangalore District. Of these, four resulted in agreement and the rest ended in failure.

753. *Mysore Division.*—Twenty-six industrial disputes came up for conciliation. Of these, 18 disputes resulted in agreements being reached, while the remaining 8 cases ended in failure.

754. *Plantation Division.*—Nine industrial disputes came up for conciliation, all of which resulted in agreements being reached.

755. *Kolar Division.*—There were 3 industrial disputes, of which two resulted in agreement between the parties while the other one which ended in failure was referred for adjudication to Industrial Tribunal.

756. *Shimoga Division.*—Twenty-six Industrial Disputes came up for conciliation, of which 12 resulted in agreements. Ten cases ended in failure, while the remaining 4 were pending disposal at the close of the year.

Minimum wages (Aricultural) Committee.

757. The Minimum Wages (Agri.) Committee was constituted in November 1952 with three representatives of employees, three representatives of employers and three independent members with Commissioner of Labour as Chairman. The committee was constituted to hold enquiries and to advise the Government fixing the minimum wages in respect of employment in Agriculture in the State and complete its work and submit its report within three

months. The term of the Committee was extended in February 1953. Two meetings of the Committee were held during the year. Seven thousand five hundred copies of questionnaire on the subject were got printed and distributed to important persons and institutions interested in agriculture to elicit opinion on the subject.

758. The working class cost of Living Index Figures for the Cities of Bangalore, Mysore and Kolar Gold Fields continued to be published each month during the year.

759. The Information Section of the Department has been regularly publishing the *Mysore Labour Gazette* in English every month as well as in Kannada and Tamil every fortnight. This Section has also been publishing pamphlets, folders, brochures, special publications, etc., of Labour interest in simple language with a view to enlightening the mind of the workers and the public in regard to the rights and obligations of workers and employers and to give a factual and objective account of labour problems in as much as it is realised from experience and industrial unrest in a large measure. The Section has also embarked on a programme of visual education and has been displaying films relating to labour of an educative value in areas where there is a large concentration of labour population. The publication of the Directory of the Department and Trade Unions annually is a regular feature of the publicity programme. Publicity and Propaganda.

760. The Department as part of its programme of publicity and propaganda is participating in the Dasara Industrial Exhibition and other Exhibitions and exhibiting charts, posters, exhibits and models bearing on Labour Statistics and Labour Welfare and Safety, with a view to educate the public. The stalls put up during the last Dasara Exhibition and at the Medical Exhibition recently evoked considerable interest and were widely appreciated.

761. The two recreation Centres started by the Department at Bangalore, continued to work satisfactorily attracting the working class population in large numbers through their multifarious activities. In addition to the working class, the members of their families also availed themselves of the facilities afforded by these two Centres. Labour Welfare.

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Indian Boilers' Act.

762. The administration of the Boilers' Act was transferred to the Labour Department in March 1952. There were 364 boilers in commission as against 343 boilers during the previous year. Three hundred and forty-eight boiler inspections involving 257 boilers were conducted during the year.

763. The Boiler Registration and Inspection Fees collected during the year amounted to Rs. 13,563 (Rs. 13,530). The sixteenth meeting of the members and Technical Advisers of the Central Boilers' Board was held at Bangalore between the 15th and 23rd January 1953.

Factories Act.

764. The Mysore Factories Act of 1936 and the Rules thereunder continued to be in force till 1st April 1951 on which date the Indian Factories Act of 1948 came into force automatically as soon as all the Central Acts were made applicable to part 'B' States also. The Mysore Factories Rules, 1952 framed under the said Central Act came into force from 1st September 1952.

765. Four hundred and forty-four factories were registered and licenses for their working were issued during the year. The total amount of license fee collected during the year was Rs. 1,28,367.

nity Benefit Act.

766. The average daily number of women workers employed in the several Registered Factories of the State during the year was 8,153. The amount of maternity benefit paid to the women employees during the year amounted to Rs. 29,181.

(iv) Workmen's Compensation.

767. There were in all 4,425 cases of injuries by accident and industrial diseases as against 3,880 cases in the previous year.

768. A sum of Rs. 6,27,353 (Rs. 3,34,932) was paid as compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Act. The Gold Mining Companies shared a good amount of the burden to the extent of Rs. 5,87,919 (Rs. 3,54,589), Industrial concerns in Bangalore District Rs. 18,326, Shimoga District Rs. 10,100 and the remaining Districts Rs. 11,007.

769. Out of 4,425 cases of accidents including industrial diseases registered, compensation paid to the survivors of the deceased in 80 cases amounted to Rs. 1,58,613 (Rs. 1,36,037) in 82 cases.

770. The total number of permanent disablement cases was 290 as against 119 in the previous year. Of these, 242 belonged to the Silicosis category which numbered 81 in the previous year. Compensation paid to 284 permanent disablement cases amounted to Rs. 3,79,572 (Rs. 1,63,957). Of this, two hundred and forty-two silicosis cases alone were compensated to the extent of Rs. 3,48,194.

771. The total number of accidents resulting in temporary disablement was 4,056 (3,678) involving a payment of Rs. 89,169 in respect of 3,708 cases as against Rs. 84,893 for 3,411 cases in the previous year.

772. The average amount of compensation paid during the year in respect of each fatal accident was Rs. 1,983. The amounts paid for permanent disablement was Rs. 1,337 and for temporary disablement Rs. 24.

(v) Joint-Stock Companies.

773. Twenty-nine new companies all limited by shares were registered during the year. Of these, 5 were public and 24 private. Nine companies went into voluntary liquidation and no company was compulsorily liquidated during the year. Two companies were struck off the register under Section 247 (1) of the Indian Companies Act. There were 513 companies on the rolls, of which 476 were limited by shares (207 public and 269 private) and 37 companies limited by guarantee.

774. Ten companies raised their authorised capital by Rs. 36 lakhs and two companies reduced their authorised capital by Rs. 20 lakhs. The subscribed capital of 58 companies were increased by Rs. 110 lakhs and of 11 companies reduced by Rs. 9 lakhs. The paid-up capital of 74 companies was increased by Rs. 203 lakhs and of 17 companies were reduced by Rs. 11 lakhs. Capital of Companies.

775. There were 907 societies on the register at the end of the year, of which 65 societies were registered during the year. Mysore Societies Registration Act III of 1904.

776. The receipts of the Department during the year amounted to Rs. 11,978 including a sum of Rs. 661 under the Indian Partnership Act and Rs. 1,350 under the Mysore Societies Registration Act. Financial Results.

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Firms registered under the Indian Partnership Act, 1932.

777. There were 1,273 firms on the register at the beginning of the year. Two hundred and twelve firms were registered during the year. There were 1,485 firms on the register at the end of the year.

General.

778. The Indian Companies Rules, 1941 were made applicable to all Part 'B' States.

779. Notifications Nos. S.R.O. 1527 and 1528, dated 27th September 1951, under Section 53 of the Indian Banking Companies Act, 1949 (X of 1949), exempting a Banking Company which has been incorporated in a Part 'B' State and which till now confined its activities to Part 'B' States, from the following provisions of the Act which were published in the *Gazette of India*, dated 6th October 1951, were re-published in the *Mysore Gazette*, dated 5th June 1952 :—

Section 7 ... till 1st April 1953.
Section 8 ... till 1st April 1958 in so far as regards immoveable properties acquired by such Banking Companies before 1st April 1951.

Section 10, sub-clause (i) and (ii) of Clause (c) of sub-section 1, and

Section 16 ... till 1st April 1952.
Section 11 ... till 1st April 1954.
Section 12 ... till 1st April 1953.
Section 19 (3) till 1st April 1953.

Section 22 (1) The concerned Bank should have applied to the Reserve Bank for a licence under this Section on or before 21st March 1952, and in the case in which it has not been informed by the Reserve Bank by notice in writing that a licence cannot be granted to it, the provisions of Section 22 (1) shall not apply before 1st April 1954.

Section 24 shall not apply before 1st April 1954.
Section 29 applicable from the calendar year 1951.

Section 91-B of the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913, was amended so as to empower the Central Government to exempt say Public Company from the prohibition contained in sub-section (i) subject to such conditions as may be specified (Amendment Act, 1952, Central Act No. LI of 1952, re-published in the *Mysore Gazette*, dated 28th August 1952).

(vi) Post and Telegraphs.

780. Post Offices were opened during the year in such of the villages in the State as had a population of 2,000 and above in each case. At the beginning of the year, there were 810 Post Offices in the State. Thirteen Post Offices were opened during the year and one Post Office was closed. The total number of Post Offices working in the State as on 31st March 1953 was 822. Post Offices.

781. Telegraph Offices were opened in all the Municipal Towns in the State having a population of 5,000 and over. At the beginning of the year, 116 Post Offices were working. Three Telegraph Offices were opened during the year. The total number of Telegraph Offices working in the State at the end of the year was 119. Telegraph Offices.

782. Letter Boxes were newly planted in 133 villages in the State. A more expeditious mode of conveyance of Mails in the form of Mail Motor Services was introduced by replacing foot lines. The contract relating to Mail Motor Services was introduced in the following lines during the year :—

Tumkur-Baduranahalli- Madhugiri
Chintamani-Ballahalli
Hiriyur-Vanivilaspura
Kolar-Chintamani
Chintamani-Chakanelu
Sagar-Avinahalli

(vii) Economic Development and Planning.

783. The Inter-Departmental Committee on Planning (Mysore State) which was set up for the purpose of securing the necessary co-ordination between the Departments of Government themselves on the one hand and affording the utmost possible measure of collaboration and assistance to the Planning Commission on the other continued to function during the year. The work of this committee is not intended in any way to affect the Mysore Economic Conference.

784. A Conference was held on 4th November 1952 under the presidency of the Chief Minister at which all the Ministers, the Heads of Development Departments, former Ministers and important Members of the

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Legislature attended. The finalisation of the Draft Five Year Plan of the State estimated to cost Rs. 36·60 crores was considered at this Conference, taking into view the actual results of the implementation of the Plan for a period of one and a half years from April 1951 to end of October 1952, the altered conditions and the adequacy or otherwise of the Plan to secure the desired economic progress. It was considered desirable to make an upward revision of the outlay in the State's Plan to meet the needs of the State. These finalised proposals along with a copy of the proceedings of the Conference were forwarded to the Planning Commission for favourable consideration at the meeting of the National Development Council which took place on 8th and 9th of November 1952 at Delhi for finalising the Draft Five Year Plan for India.

785. The total number of schemes formulated under the Five Year Plan in all the Departments was 154 and a sum of Rs. 513·54 lakhs was actually spent during 1951-52 as against the allotment of Rs. 719·32 lakhs in the Plan for the year.

786. In response to a requisition from the Secretary, Planning Commission, Government of India, the particulars required for the following items were collected from the Development Departments dealing with the implementation of the schemes under the Plan. The statements for the entire State Plan in the *pro forma* prescribed were scrutinised and consolidated and the statement of Finance received from the Finance Department were forwarded to the Planning Commission through Government in the Planning Department :—

(i) Progress of development expenditure.
(ii) Progress in the execution of individual schemes costing Rs. 10 lakhs or more.
(iii) Selected control statistics.
(iv) Finance, and
(v) Assessment by State Government.

787. On requisitions received from the Planning Commission from time to time during the year, the following information was furnished to them :—

(1) Setting up of Boards of Economic Enquiry in the State on the lines of the Board in Punjab.

(2) Information about the activities undertaken in the State during the " Voluntary Labour Week " in January 1953.

(3) Information regarding the Irrigation rates prevailing in the State for major and minor tanks.

(4) Five schemes were prepared for the development of Inland fisheries in the State involving a total non-recurring expenditure of Rs. 1,74,800 and a recurring expenditure of Rs. 4,12,912 for consideration under the T.C.A. programme and furnished to Government.

(5) Charts and maps on the Five Year Plan of the State were got prepared and sent to the All-India Congress Exhibition held at Hyderabad in December 1952 and to the Railway Centenary Exhibition held in Delhi.

(6) Information was furnished on the questions moved by the Members of the House of People relating to State Government.

788. Action was taken for the implementation of the State's Five Year Plan by issuing a circular letter to all the Heads of Departments dealing with the execution of the schemes under the Plan asking them to take effective action to break up their departmental plans for the State into Regional and District Plans.

789. The Commissioner of Economic Development and Planning is working as a Liaison Officer between the Government of Mysore and the Planning Commission.

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CHAPTER VIII—PUBLIC WORKS, ELECTRICAL AND ROAD TRANSPORT DEPARTMENTS.

(i) Public Works.

790. The main objects of the Five Year Plan are (1) to secure an increase in the production of food grains by the construction of new Irrigation Works and improvements to existing works, and (2) to construct and improve roads and bridges for better communication facilities to lift up the economic condition of the people. The Malnad Development Works also aim at similar objects in Malnad Districts of the State.

791. Under Irrigation and Power, 20 works were in progress and 15 new schemes were included so as to bring under irrigation a new extent of 83,787 acres of new lands and assuring irrigation on 2,965 acres of the existing wet lands.

Bhadra Reservoir Project.

792. The revised cost of the project is Rs. 1,775·00 lakhs. The project commands an irrigable area of 3·00 lakhs of acres, of which 2,24,200 acres were selected for irrigation. The expenditure to the end of the year from the commencement was Rs. 115·86 lakhs.

Tunga Anicut and Channels.

793. The total cost of the work is Rs. 250 lakhs and the expenditure to the end of the year was Rs. 100·85 lakhs. The anicut was completed and irrigation channels 20 miles on the Left Bank and 4 miles on the Right Bank have been opened out. It is proposed to allow water in the completed portions so that about 5,000 acres could be immediately developed.

794. The cost of the Nugu Reservoir work was Rs. 220·00 lakhs and the expenditure to the end of the year was Rs. 84·60 lakhs. The opening of a channel 57 miles long for developing 20,000 acres was under consideration.

795. The restoration of tanks was rapidly executed in Kolar, Tumkur, Shimoga and Mysore Districts. Shimoga District alone has restored 7,000 minor tanks. Under the Distress Relief programme, a large number of tanks were taken up for desilting and the work also formed a part of restoration.

796. A large number of works were taken up under the scheme of improvements to river, tank and feeder channels including pick-ups during the year. The flow in the Irrigation Channels from Rivers and Tanks improved and the water supply to lands was assured.

797. The Hebbahalla is the only work included under Land Improvement schemes and is nearing completion.

798. The Malnad Development Schemes were all nearing completion.

799. The several schemes under Transport comprise of the following sub-schemes. The expenditure incurred against the Budget provision during the year was as follows :—

	In lakhs		
	Plan	Budget	Outlay
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(*a*) Formation of New Roads and Improvement of Existing roads.	6·00	6·22	30·15
(*b*) Cement concreting roads ...	3·50	15·78	
(*c*) Asphalting of roads ...	24·00	8·29	
(*d*) Construction of New Bridges, etc.	10·00	10·82	7·02
(*e*) Purchase of tools and plant.	6·00	4·00	0·74
(*f*) Special repairs to roads ...	...	13·00	15·39

800. An expenditure of about Rs. 15·00 lakhs for cement concreting of roads was incurred and a total length of 20 miles 7½ furlongs was concreted.

801. The loans and subsidy sanctioned for the year by the Central Government in respect of the Grow More Food schemes were :—

	In lakhs		
	Programme	Loan	Subsidy (grant)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Construction of big tanks ...	20·41	10·00	5·10
Restoration of minor tanks ...	30·00	15·00	7·50
Desilting of tanks ...	10·00	5·00	2·50
Land Improvement Schemes ...	10·00	5·00	2·50
Construction and Improvements of river, tanks, channels, etc.	30·00	...	7·50
Total ...	100·41	35·20	25·10

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802. The loan portion was to be re-payable with interest in equated instalments and the subsidy was to be adjusted on the basis of the actual expenditure incurred in the year.

803. All Grow More Food Schemes were included in the Five-Year Plan, partly under Irrigation and Power and partly under agriculture.

804. Desilting of tanks under which the accumulated silt of tanks was removed and used to strengthen the bund, was undertaken widely and an expenditure of Rs. 9·39 lakhs was incurred.

805. Restoration of tanks have been taken up on an intensive scale in Tumkur and Kolar Divisions as part of the earthwork can absorb labour from affected areas.

806. The final grant for the year under all heads amounted to Rs. 5,85,09,200 against which an outlay of Rs. 5,03,65,831 was incurred including the expenditure on contribution works, District Board Works, etc.

807. The expenditure was less than the grant by Rs. 81,43,369.

808. Some of the important works in progress during the year were : —

1 *Construction of the reservoir across Bhadra at Lakkavalli.* This forms one of the major irrigation schemes in Tungabhadra basin in the north-western part of the State.

2. *Construction of an anicut across Tunga near Sacrebyle, Shimoga Taluk.*—This scheme is taken up for Irrigation in regions of low rainfall in Shimoga and Honnali Taluks. Against the revised estimate of Rs. 1·5 crores, an outlay of Rs. 97,90,316 has been incurred up to the end of March 1953.

3 *Construction of a reservoir across the river Nugu near Birwal.*—It is designed to construct a Dam 110 ft. high with an effective storage capacity of 5,440 M.Cft. for irrigating 20,000 acres.

4 *Opening a right bank high level channel from Nugu Reservoir.*—The channel was designed for a length of 57 miles to irrigate an extent of 20,000 acres of land. A length of 11 miles at the commencement has been tackled and six miles length of channel has been excavated so far.

5 *Protective works to the waste weir of Krishnaraja Sagar Dam.*—Major portion of the work done relates to 106 valleys where cement concrete work was done.

6 *Improvements to Hulhalli Channel.*—Work was in progress.

7. Diverting Lakkur-Honnavar waste weir water into Chikachagahalli major tank, Hole-Narasipur taluk.

Earthwork excavation for feeder channel was in progress.

8. Constructing an Anicut across the Lokapavani near Bolenahalli and opening Feeder channel.—The atchkat contemplated was 728 acres. The project was since revised for Rs. 8 lakhs.

9. Constructing Anicut across the Veeravaishnavi, near Ankanahalli.—Irrigation would be accorded to about 375 acres on completion shortly.

10. Restoring Jodi Alpahalli Hutchikere.—This irrigates 180 acres after completion. Earthwork to bund and revertment works was in progress.

11. Opening of Hebbahalla pick-up channel.—This was designed to pick up nearly 150 cusecs of water (now running to waste) and make use of the same to feed the tail end lands of Hebbakkavadi branch of Visvesvaraya Canal.

12. Constructing an Anicut across the Lokapavani near Uyyanahalli—The porject when completed would irrigate 1952 acres.

13. Widening Markalu pick-up channel.—It is expected to supply water to 1,500 acres of tail end of Nidaghatta branch which is in progress.

14. Extending Marehalli tank high level channel.—This brings under irrigation an atchkat of 1,300 acres.

15. Breaching of Malavalli Tank as an Anti-Malaria measure. This work was completed.

16. Constructing a New Tank across Jayamangala near Irkasandra, Koratagere Taluk.—Work was almost completed.

17. Constructing a New Tank across Jinigehalla near Sangenahalli in Chitaldrug District.—Major portion of the work was completed.

18. Constructing a Reservoir across Suvarnamukhi River near Kariyala Village, Chitaldrug District.—This reservoir is intended to irrigate 2,650 acres of land.

19. Construction of Vidhana Soudha Buildings, Bangalore. The estimated cost of Vidhana Soudha Buildings was Rs. 50 lakhs and the foundation stone was laid by the Prime Minister of India, during 1951-52. During the year Rs. 4.86 lakhs was spent on the work.

20. Construction of a Building for the Accountant General's Office, Bangalore at an estimated cost of Rs. 14,60,000 was taken up in June 1953.

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809. The final grant for the year for cement concreting of roads was Rs. 16,85,500 against which an expenditure of Rs. 14,82,255 was incurred during the year.

810. The final grant for the year was Rs. 10,06,000 against which an outlay of Rs. 9,94,633 was booked during the year.

Cement concreting of roads.

Asphalting of roads, etc.

811. Some of the important works in progress during the year were :—

1. Tarring Bangalore-Magadi-Huliyurdurga Road, Bangalore District.
2. Asphalting B. H. road in Tiptur town limits.
3. Tarring Tumkur-Bellary Road in Koratagere Town.
4. Tarring Tumkur-Bellary Road in Madhugiri Town, and
5. Asphalting Kadur-Mangalore Road from Kadur in Chickmagalur for about 7 miles.

Major Water Works.

812. The major water works were :—

1. Chamarajasagar, Thippagondanahally;
2. Vani Vilas Water Works, Mysore; and
3. Kolar Gold Fields Water Works.

813. The demand for water in Bangalore has been ever on the increase due to the laying of fresh extensions, increase in population and establishment of new industries.

Chamarajasagar old and new.

814. During the year, 426.80 million gallons of water at Soldevanahalli and 3652.994000 million gallons of water at Chamarajasagar were pumped out, which worked out to an average of 11.7 million gallons of water as against 11.706 during the previous year.

815. The total quantity of water supplied during the year to the various localities were :—

		Million gallons
1.	City Area including extensions ...	2754.805
2.	Civil Station area ...	1240.578
3.	Industrial concerns outside the Municipal limits ...	72.932

816. The average consumption of water per head per day was 14 gallons. Revenue collected during the year was Rs. 20,47,052 against the opening balance of Rs. 1, 35,709.

Mysore Water Supply.

817. The quantity of water pumped during the year was 19,16,68,4,000 million gallons. The average pumping was 52, 52,000 million gallons daily as against 53,01,000 in the previous year.

Net Receipts.

818. The net revenue receipts from Power Supply after paying off all working expenses on Establishment, Audit and Account charges, tools and plant, suspense and maintenance proper with contributions for depreciation funds amounting to Rs. 52,24,280 was Rs. 92,36,998 against the budget anticipation of Rs. 81,60,000. The year's net receipt was below that of the previous year by Rs. 7,46,534. This decrease was due to the enhanced amount of contribution to depreciation fund amounting to Rs. 52,24,280 on the entire capital of the Department commencing from 1952 on account of commissioning all the generating units at Jog as against the previous year's contribution of Rs. 34,70,389 excluding the contribution due on the capital expenditure of Mahatma Gandhi Hydro-Electric Scheme.

819. The realised net receipt of Rs. 92,36,998 during the year worked out to 4·2 per cent on the Capital invested on Electricity Schemes up to the end of the year.

Depreciation Fund Account.

820. A contribution of Rs. 52,24,280 was made out of the revenue of the Department to the depreciation fund and an expenditure of Rs. 11,42,250 was incurred. For the first time, contribution to this Fund was adjusted on the Capital expenditure of the Mahatma Gandhi Hydro-Electric Project.

821. The transactions of the fund were as below :—

Opening balance ...	...	2,39,87,541
Contribution during the year	...	52,24,280
		2,92,11,821
Deduct expenditure ...	...	11,42,250
Closing balance ...	...	2,80,69,571

Rebates.

822. No rebate was allowed nor waiver of legitimate demand conceded except for refund of minor excess collections on individual installations wherever necessary and justified.

Stores.

823. The Foreign and Local purchases made during the year amounted to Rs. 2,45,67,688 (Rs. 2,10,00,831).

Interruptions.

824. There were 25 interruptions lasting for a total period of 2 hours and 47 minutes and 4 pre-arranged shut-downs lasting 14 hours and 35 minutes throughout the system. Due to the burning of a cable in K.G.F. Power

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Accidents.

Station, a long shut down of 13 hours and 55 minutes was arranged.

825. There were 32 fatal accidents to persons of whom 3 were departmental men. Of these 28 were due to electrocution and the rest for other causes like fall, slips and suicides.

(ii) Electrical Department.

826. The health of the employees and their families was maintained efficiently in all the major electric colonies. The hospitals at Sivasamudram, Jog and Shimsha were well maintained and facilities for the treatment of in-patients provided. Contributions for the Mysore Iron and Steel works Hospital at Bhadravati were paid.

827. The Department had a large share in the National as well as the State Five Year-Plan under "Development of Power Projects and Distribution" during the year, since all its Capital works were envisaged in the detailed Plan amounting to Rs. 12·68 crores for the five years commencing from 1951-52. The second year of the plan provided for a Capital expenditure of Rs. 285 lakhs against which the voted Budget Grant was Rs. 215 lakhs including a sum of Rs. 50 lakhs for power supply to irrigation pump sets.

828. The Mahatma Gandhi Hydro-Electric Project Works, except for some necessary protective works were completed both at Jog Generating Station and Bhadravati Receiving Station and all the eight units were commissioned for service in the first half of the year and 50 cycle power supply brought to the new Receiving Station, Bangalore.

829. The total number of towns and villages electrified for the past three years was:—

1950-51	...	...	473
1951-52	...	...	511
1952-53	...	...	584

830. Twelve thousand and fifty-three fresh installations for industrial, agricultural, domestic heating and lighting and cinemas were serviced during the year.

831. With the loan of Rs. 50 lakhs from the Government of India, 957 irrigation pumps were served with

power supply during the year. The number of electrically driven irrigation pumps at the end of the year stood at 4,354 against 3,387 at the end of the previous year.

832. Thirty thousand four hundred and forty-seven (27,539) street lights ranging from 25 to 250 watts and 60 c. p. to 1000 c. p. were in service in several cities, towns and villages in the State at the end of the year.

833. The bulk supply of power to the Madras Government at Kollegal, Ujjini and Hindupur was continued during the year.

834. The three Generating Stations at Sivasamudram, Shimshapura and Jog have conjointly generated 597,444,300 units of power during the year.

885. The total length of high tension transmission lines of 22,000 volts and above under charge stood at 1,499 circuit miles and 1,047 route miles at the end of the year as against 1,671 and 1,801 miles respectively in the previous year. The reduction of 172 circuit miles and 754 route miles was due to transfer of certain 13·2 kv transmission lines to the jurisdiction of Distribution System.

836. The gross demand exclusively on power supply for the year was Rs. 2,20,65,143 and the collection amounted to Rs. 2,17,08,679 against a revised budget anticipation of Rs. 2,10,80,000. The balance at the end of the year stood at Rs. 21, 56,874.

(iii) Road Transport Department.

837. Refund Rules were amended so that in the event of breakdown or accident caused to a bus enroute, refund of partially used tickets could be made by the conductor on demand to any passenger who is not prepared to wait for the relief bus.

838. Booking Agents were appointed at all intermediate stations with a view to safeguard the Revenues of the Department and to facilitate issue of tickets.

839. In the interest of the travelling public, telephones were installed at the Mysore Depot.

840. One hundred and thirty-four routes were operated at the begining of the year and the average mileage was 10,649·06. As on 31st December 1952, 126 routes were operated and the average mileage of buses daily was

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11,057. Two hundred and two routes were operated from 1st January 1953.

841. The average quantity of petrol consumed by all the vehicles daily amounted to 894·3 (818·573) gallons and the average quantity of diesel oil consumed daily was 172·11 (151·61).

842. There were 21 accidents during the year, of which five were major and 16 minor. A sum of Rs. 700 was paid during the year as compensation to the parties on account of the accidents relating to the 1951-52.

843. The capital investment up to the end of March 1953 was Rs. 25,41,640 (Rs. 27,03,928). The gross earnings realised in the year were Rs. 37,40,699 which works out to 176·19 pies per vehicle mile as against Rs. 33,87,748-1-6 yielding an average of 169·6 pies per vehicle mile during the previous year.

844. The total expenditure during the year inclusive of Road Cess, Service Tax, Depreciation, etc., was Rs. 37,14,971 (Rs. 33,44,741). The net revenue realised during the year after charging of Depreciation, Vehicle Tax, Road Cess, etc., was Rs. 25,728 (Rs. 55,263). The net return on the capital invested was 1·01 (1·59 per cent.

845. Special bus services were arranged to Mysore, Talkad and Sravanabelagola in connection with Dasara-panchalinga Darshana and Mahamastakabhisheka ceremony respectively and the department established a record in regard to facilities to travelling public.

846. The increase of Rs. 3·53 lakhs under gross receipts correspond to the previous year mainly due to the monopoly of 6 routes since 1st January 1953.

847. There was an abnormal increase of Rs. 4·46 lakhs under operation. The expenditure was mainly due to increase in the consumption of spares and reduction in petrol mileage given by the old buses which had completed their full four years of economic service. The market fluctuations, regarding the price of spares, petrol, etc., also contributed for the increase in operation costs.

848. A temporary administrative block was constructed and the Central Offices were shifted to the new premises at Basappa Gardens.

CHAPTER IX

(i) Public Health.

849. With a view to achieving the objectives laid down in Part IV of the Constitution of India, the Government of Mysore, as part of its development policy, had organised the Public Health Department on modern lines, and efforts were being made to raise the health standards of the people.

850. In regard to malaria, all the villages for malaria were included in the scheme for control of malaria on a State-wide basis in pursuance of the National Malaria Control Programme.

851. Extension of malaria control operations was sanctioned in 44 places in the three malnad districts of Shimoga, Hassan and Chickmaglur.

852. At the Census taken at sunrise on 1st March 1951, the population of Mysore State was 90,74,972.

853. During the year 1,53,254 live births were reported giving a birth rate of 16.5 per mille of population as compared with 15.1 in the previous year. The birth rate was highest (22.7) in Shimoga District and lowest (11.2) in Tumkur District. Live Births.

854. An excess of 86,807 live births over deaths were reported, during the year. As in the previous year, there was uniform excesses of births over deaths over maidan as well as malnad districts. Still Births.

855. In the State, 3,855 still births were reported during the year, giving a percentage of 2.5 on the reported live births, as compared with 2.0 in the preceding year. The still birth rate was highest (2.7) in Hassan District and lowest (0.9) in Mysore District.

856. There were 11,153 deaths of infants under one year of age during the year, giving an infant mortality rate of 72·8 per 1,000 live births, as against 70·1 in the previous year. The rate was highest (74.0) in Hassan District and lowest (42.8) in Chitaldrug District. Infant Mortal

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Deaths.

857. During the year, 66,447 deaths from all causes, were reported, giving a general death rate of 7·1 per mille of population as compared with 7.3 in the preceding year. The rate was highest (7.7) in Kolar District and lowest (4.6) in Bangalore District.

858. The deaths reported during the year were classified according to the Communities :—

Sl. No.	Deaths in Communities	Male	Female	Total
1	Vokkaligars ...	4,703	4,780	9,483
2	Lingayets ...	3,306	3,234	6,540
3	Brahmins ...	1,161	1,125	2,286
4	Kshatriyas ...	236	213	449
5	Other Caste Hindus (O.C.H.) (including Sadars).	16,415	15,734	32,149
6	Depressed Classes ...	4,343	4,164	8,507
7	Muslims ...	2,534	2,182	4,716
8	Indian Christians, Anglo-Indians and Europeans.	720	682	1,402
9	Other Communities.—Jains, Parsees, Buddhists, Sikhs, Tribes and others.	82	70	152
10	Not stated ...	409	354	763
	Total ...	33,909	32,538	66,447

859. The conjugal condition at the time of death, as reported was as follows :—

Conjugal condition.	*Deaths in 1952.*
Single	23,378
Married	26,984
Widowed and Divorced ...	2,442
Not stated	13,623
Total ...	66,447

860. The following statement gives the number of deaths reported, in the different age groups :—

Age Group	Deaths reported	
	1952	1951
0— 1 ...	11,153	9,673
1— 5 ...	11,416	11,080
5—10 ...	2,841	3,332
10—15 ...	1,730	2,003
15—20 ...	2,677	3,157
20—30 ...	5,827	6,338
30—40 ...	5,400	5,772
40— 50 ...	5,441	5,701
50—60 ...	5,394	5,684
60 and over ...	12,485	11,773
Not stated ...	2,043	2,490
Total ...	66,447	67,003

861. During the year, 518 deaths from plague were reported giving a specific death rate of 6 per lakh of population, as compared with 12 in the previous year. The incidence was highest (36) in Mysore District and lowest (0) in Chitaldrug. Plague.

862. Small-pox accounted for 1,421 deaths in the year, with a specific death rate of 15 as compared with 35 in the previous year. The incidence was highest (37) in Kolar District and lowest (4) in Chitaldrug, Chikmagalur, Mandya and Shimoga Districts. Small-pox.

863. One thousand one hundred and six deaths were reported from Cholera with a specific death rate of 12, as compared with 35 in the previous year. This incidence was highest (29) in Kolar District and lowest (1) in Tumkur District. Cholera.

864. Eleven thousand eight hundred and twenty deaths from Malaria were reported during the year giving a specific death rate of 127 as compared with 147 in the preceding year. The incidence was highest (198) in Kolar District and lowest (92) in Bangalore District. Malaria.

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865. Deaths due to accidents and other causes.

Sl. No.	Cause	Males	Females
1	Suicide	110	86
2	Drowning	318	377
3	Wounds and Accidents ...	367	328
4	Killed by wild beasts ...	20	13
5	Snake Bites	94	46
6	Rabies	34	14
7	All other causes	11,389	10,046
8	Causes not stated	750	680

866. There were 991 deaths from maternal mortality with a maternal mortality rate of 6·3 per 1,000 births, as compared with 6·6 in the preceding year. The rate was highest (10·6) in Tumkur District and lowest (6·1) in Kolar District.

867. Summary of Vital Statistics of the Corporation of the City of Bangalore.

1	Area of the City of Bangalore ...	26·7 sq. miles
2	Population according to 1951 Census...	7,76,170
3	Population according to 1941 Census...	4,06,328
4	Births registered	26,654
5	Birth rate	34·03
6	Still births registered... ...	1,029
7	Deaths registered	14,402
8	Death rate	18·7
9	Infant deaths registered ...	3,601
10	Infant death rate ...	135·1
11	Maternal deaths registered ...	21

Mysore City.

868. The population of the City of Mysore as per 1951 Census was 2,44,334. The number of births registered during the year was 7,351 (6,728). The birth rate works up to 30·0 per mille.

869. The number of deaths registered during the year was 3,339 (3,714) giving a death rate of 13·6 (15·6) per mille of population.

(ii) Nutrition Survey.

870. Along with the multiphase health survey undertaken in the State, nutrition survey was also done and the deficiency diseases were observed in the several areas in the

State. The object of the nutrition survey was to find out how far the anæmia was associated with nutrition deficiencies. For assessing the nutritional status, a modified form was used to suit the convenience and to cover all the deficiency diseases observed in the area. People of all age groups were taken up for the survey. Signs and symptoms suggestive of deficiency of vitamins A & B and in some cases multiple deficiencies were observed.

871. During the year, 13,160 lbs. of milk powder offered by the Swiss Government for relief work received through the Director-General of Health Services, New Delhi, were distributed mainly in the districts of Kolar, Chitaldrug and Tumkur under the direct supervision of doctors in charge of dispensaries and by other responsible persons.

872. Fifty thousand multi-vitamin tablets donated by the 'United States of America' were distributed in Kolar, Chitaldrug and Tumkur districts where famine conditions were existing.

873. In November 1952, 1,00,000 Decamin tablets donated by the Danish Indian Relief Committee were received through the Director-General of Health Services, New Delhi, for distribution.

874. Twenty Press Notes were published appraising the public on the precautions to be observed at the time of the out-break of epidemic diseases. Health Education.

875. The Health Propaganda Unit travelled in the districts of Bangalore, Mysore, Kolar, Chikmagalur and Hassan, during the year and covered a distance of 3,738 miles. It visited 55 villages, 10 towns and two Cities.

876. The quantity of various vaccines manufactured and issued during the year were :— Bacteriological Section.

	Vaccines.	*Manufactured.*	*Issued.*
1.	Anti-cholera ...	7,89,000 ccs.	6,19,430 ccs.
2.	Anti-plague ...	4,19,000 ccs.	1,78,120 ccs.
3.	T.A.B. ...	34,470 ccs.	27,405 ccs.

877. Traps were distributed for collecting rats and they were collected the following morning. The traps containing rats were put into muslin bags and were treated with chloroform to kill the rats and fleas on them. The fleas were subsequently collected, identified and the flea index Bureau of Epidemiology.

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was less than 0·10 in all the villages and it had not risen to more than 0·25 even 6 months after the spraying was suspended. The experiment was still in progress and the results were watched. Fifty-five thousand nine hundred and ninety-nine anti-plague inoculations were conducted during the year in the infected areas. Chikmagalur and Chitaldrug districts were free from plague and a solitary case was reported from Shimoga district.

Anti-Malaria

878. The total population protected from malaria was 9,52,040 as against 9,32,945 during the previous year.

879. Malaria Investigation Centre.—In Srinivaspur area, the residual insecticidal experiments conducted during 1951 were again repeated during 1952. The observations made revealed that in areas where malaria transmission season extends for over six months, a dosage of 200 mgs DDT was necessary; in areas where it was less than 6 months, but more than 3 months, a dosage of 100 mgs DDT was sufficient to tide over the transmission season, whilst in areas of a short transmission period, 56 mgs was sufficient.

Spleen Surveys.

880. With a view to assess the malaria control measures, bi-annual surveys of most of the villages in the Health Unit areas were conducted, as usual, during the year.

(iii) Vaccination.

881. As a perventive measure, 9,92,560 anti-small-pox vaccinations were performed, of which 2,77,243 were primary and 7,15,317 re-vaccinations. The number of deaths from small-pox was 715.

(iv) Vaccine Institute.

882. During the year, equipment like Sharpoles Super Centrifuge, International Centrifuge, Egg Incubator and Dental Cutting Machine were added on to the Laboratory. These are essential for virus research work.

883. The quantity of vaccine lymph issued during the year was enough for 13,57,040 cases. The demand for vaccine lymph from the several indenting officers in the State including Civil Station, Bangalore and Malaria Officer, Coorg, was met with in full.

884. The usual course of lecture demonstrations in vaccination work was conducted to the final M.B.B.S. and final L.M.P. students of the Medical College and Medical School respectively. The students of the Health Inspectors' Training Class and the pupil compounders of the Medical Department were given the necessary training in vaccination.

(v) Hospitals and Dispensaries.

885. The Government of India, in conformity with their obligations to the World Health Organisation, revised the forms in which statistics relating to the working of hospitals and dispensaries were presented in the Union Annual Reports. Accordingly, the annual report of the Mysore State Medical Department was prepared.

886. Among the changes introduced were :—

1. Hitherto statistics for about 50 diseases only were collected and published in tables 4, 5 and 10 of the old reports In the revised form, statistics for 150 diseases, exclusive of several sub-divisions, are published for in and out-patients ; and

2. Formerly, details of surgical operations of only about a dozen major hospitals were given.

887. Giving just the number of operations performed in each hospital and dispensary. In the revised form, details of the nature and classes of operations were given for all hospitals and dispensaries.

888. The number of doctors working in the State was 802, of whom 636 were men and 166 women. The number of nurses was 756, midwifes 574 and compounders 485. Four hundred and forty doctors were in urban areas and 362 in rural areas, 756 were in Government and Local Fund institutions and 46 in private institutions. Medical Personnel.

889. There were 493 hospitals and dispensaries in 1951. Five new dispensaries were opened in the State during the year bringing the total number of medical institutions to 498. Institutions.

890. The average population served by each medical institution was 18,678 and the average area served was 60·1 square miles compared with 18,602 and 59·8 square miles respectively at the end of the previous year.

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891. There was a total of 161 specialist services institutions in the State consisting of 50 hospitals, 42 dispensaries and 69 wards or clinics. The majority of these, *viz.*, 136 were maternity institutions. The number of beds in these institutions was 1,457 and that in all the others was 1,466.

892. The total number of beds sanctioned in all the institutions was 5,940 (5,461), of which 2,403 were for men and 3,537 for women and children.

In-patients.

893. The number of admissions to all the institutions during the year was 1,57,096 (1,50,140). Of these, 48,809 were men, 88,301 women and 19,986 children, 1,19,742 were cured, 23,210 relieved, 8,851 discharged otherwise and 5,293 died. The percentage of death to total treated was 3·4 (3·6). The daily average number of in-patients treated was 5,619·1.

Out-patients.

894. The total number of out-patients treated in all the medical institutions of the State was 77,92,673 (73,85,654) of whom 28,89,668 were men, 20,56,095 women and 28,46,910 children. The avarage daily attendance was 27,224·3.

895. Among the various diseases treated, those that accounted for the largest number were shown below, each accounting for more than 3,00,000 patients :—

	Name of disease.	*No. of patients treated.*
1	Malaria	9,32,047
2	Digestive diseases	6,35,374
3	Influenza	5,82,131
4	Wounds	4,43,697
5	Inflamatory diseases of the eye ...	4,08,335
6	Acute Bronchitis	3,82,849
7	Scabies	3,25,457

Age and Sex Analysis.

896. The age and sex distribution of in-patients treated for some selected diseases in the hospitals of the State, were :—

Age	Tuberculosis				Syphilis		Gonococcal infection		Typhoid		Inf he
	Pulmonary		Other form								
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
0—	2	4	2	5	21	50	5	25	...	...	1
1—	11	13	86	64	17	34	1	3	18	11	
5—	34	36	173	175	17	32	1	8	1,635	743	7
15—	156	183	152	635	34	44	97	59	903	429	13
25—	515	594	157	356	500	161	2,151	1,136	495	472	16
45—	583	293	108	131	222	92	117	37	112	235	15
65—	65	7	8	2	63	4	7	8	7	1	1
75 and over.	16	6	0	1	6	1	0	0	0	0	
Total of all ages.	1,382	1,136	636	1,369	880	488	2,379	1,271	3,170	1,891	57

Age	Cataract		Glucoma		Ulcer of stomach and duodenum		Appendicitis		Gastro enteritis and colitis	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
0—	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	179	185
1—	10	1	1	0	18	0	0	0	286	239
5—	20	6	1	0	37	0	34	18	131	269
15—	31	20	4	1	130	22	197	145	192	218
25—	73	54	26	8	428	133	376	297	397	446
45—	408	276	26	27	575	152	135	99	480	361
65—	471	377	37	86	87	76	29	35	152	97
75 and over.	52	19	14	3	5	0	2	...	83	38
Total of all ages.	1,065	753	109	70	1,280	388	775	594	2,000	1,803

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897. Sixteen thousand forty-five males and 11,812 females of all ages were treated for some selected diseases. Of the 16 diseases, typhoid tops the list with 5,061 patients and tuberculosis ranks next with 4,523 patients. Out of a total of 2,005 patients treated for non-pulmonary tuberculosis, 1,369 or more than two-thirds the total number were females. The disparity between the sexes was very marked in the age group 15 to 25, the number of males being 152 and that of females 635.

898. The total number of parturition cases conducted by trained midwives and nurses both inside and outside the institutions including Maternity Homes, was 73,858 (68,333). Of these, 46,384 were institutional and 27,474 domiciliary.

899. The number of maternity beds available was 1,501. Of the total number of labour cases, 62,529 were normal and 11,329 abnormal. The number of maternal deaths was 352, the maternal mortality rate being 4·7 (4·6) per 1,000 births. The number of live births was 70,646 and the number of deaths among live births was 2,091, the infantile mortality rate being 29·5 (45·2) per 1,000 live births. The number of still births was 3,545.

Surgical Operations.

900. The total number of operations performed in all the medical institutions was 1,42,960 (1,63,602), of which 1,32,642 were principal. The number of deaths was 243 (250). The percentage of deaths to total operations performed was ·17 (·15). The following new hospitals and wards were opened during the year :—

New Hospitals and Wards.

1. Sri Kempudevajammanniavaru Maternity Hospital, Malleswaram, built at a cost of about Rs. 3,00,000 was opened on 8th August 1952 ;

2. Dr. Albuquerque's Special Wards built at a cost of Rs. 85,000 were opened in the Vani Vilas Hospital, Bangalore ;

3. The Free Masons' Wards in the Victoria Hospital built at a cost of Rs. 12,000 were opened by the Minister for Public Health and Local Self-Government in Mysore on 16th November 1952 ; and

4. Sri V. D. Rajaram Mudaliar's two blocks of special wards one for males and another for females each with 12 beds were opened on 25th April 1952 in the Krishnarajendra Hospital, Mysore.

901. In addition to the 3 Mobile Dispensary vans working in the Malnad Districts of Chikmagalur, Hassan and Shimoga, 2 more vans started working in the Districts of Chitaldrug and Mandya. A sixth van was sanctioned for Chintamani Taluk, the cost of the van being met by the public of Chintamani Taluk.

902. The B. C. G. Vaccination Scheme was taken up as part of the Anti-Tuberculosis Campaign. The work was undertaken in the Cities of Bangalore, Mysore, Kolar Gold Field and Davangere. There was a proposal from the Government of India in collaboration with the World Health Organisation UNICEF for the expansion of the scheme on an intensive mass scale throughout the State for a period of five years. This was sanctioned at an extra cost of about Rs. 98,000 per annum. The following were the summary of the work done during the year :—

Number tested	...	1,56,381
Positive	...	41,540
Negative	...	66,950
B. C. G. Vaccinated	...	66,287
Abs.	...	47,891

903. The Mass Radiography Unit has been functioning in the out-patient department of the Victoria Hospital, Bangalore. During the year, 5,714 individuals took advantage of the Unit. The daily average was 16·7. Mass Radiography Unit.

904. The total expenditure for the year under various items such as salaries to the staff, medicines, diet, buildings, apparatus. etc., amounted to Rs. 86,44,353 (Rs. 75,41,205). The total receipts during the year under the various heads such as contribution from Government and Local Bodies, fees and contributions from patients, charitable collections and other miscellaneous recoveries amounted to Rs. 90,48,012 (Rs. 75,46,205). Finance.

905. The bulk of purchases of medicines and instruments was made through Stores Purchase Committee and Messrs. Mysore Industrial and Testing Laboratory, Ltd., as required by rules. Purchases made through Stores Purchase Committee amounted to Rs. 5,82,070 as against Rs. 7,00,846 in the previous year. The purchases made from Messrs. Mysore Industrial and Testing Laboratory, Ltd., amounted to Rs. 5,82,030 (Rs. 8,25,723). The local purchases made in special and emergent cases amounted to Rs. 1,07,699 Purchases.

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(Rs. 1,30,123). Country medicines supplied to Local Fund Dispensaries were Rs. 33,884 (Rs. 32,119). Quinine and quinine products to the extent of Rs. 98,128 were purchased from the Superintendent, Central Jail, Coimbatore.

General.

906. Donations towards medical relief amounting to Rs. 93,621 were received from the philanthropic public. Sri S. Kapuar, Avenue Road, Bangalore City, has agreed to build a ward of 30 beds in the Bowring and Lady Curzon Hospitals costing about Rs. 75,000.

907. The two solaria at Mysore for Anti-tuberculosis continued to work, the cost of the establishment being met from the funds of the Tuberculosis Association.

908. In connection with the up-grading of the Mental Hospital, Bangalore, to function as a post-graduate Training Centre and Research Institute in mental and nervous diseases for the whole of India, proposals for the necessary staff were under the active consideration.

909. The Third Tuberculosis Seals Sale Campaign was inaugurated in Mysore during the year. The sale of Tuberculosis Seals was conducted throughout the State under the guidance of the Central Committee of official and non-official members with the Director of Medical Services as Chairman and the Secretary of the Association as Secretary of the Committee.

910. The Tenth All-India Tuberculosis Workers Conference was invited to hold its deliberations in Mysore early in 1953.

911. Three Medical Officers were deputed for higher studies abroad. Eleven were granted study leave concessions for studies in Europe and America and 4 were offered internships in the Hospitals of the United States of America and Canada and they were granted leave for the purpose.

CHAPTER X—DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

(i) Education.

912. The year witnessed further strides in the field of education and there was an all-round increase in different grades of public institutions (excluding the literacy classes conducted by the Mysore State Adult Education Council). On 31st March 1953, there were 11,844 (11,782) public institutions and 1,809 (2,093) Adult Literacy Classes with a total enrolment of 8,68,914 (88,081) and 34,192 (42,179) pupils respectively.

913. The following statement shows the classification of institutions by managements for boys and girls with their strength as on 31st March 1953 :—

Management	Boys' Schools		Girls' Schools	
	No. of Schools	Strength	No. of Schools	Strength
1. Central Government	3	598	...	...
2. State Government ...	9,241	6,33,920	675	79,368
3. District Board ...	45	4,814	...	...
4. Municipal ...	68	22,665	3	1,060
5. Aided ...	3,263	1,27,082	283	27,175
6. Unaided ...	65	5,508	7	916
	12,685	7,94,587	968	1,08,519

914. The percentage of pupils under instruction in all public institutions, excluding the literacy classes to the total estimated population of school-going age of 24,23,400 was 33·85 (39·02)-48·37 (52·91) for boys and 22·66 (24·32) for girls. On an average, there was one school (excluding literacy classes) for an area of 2·49 (2·50) square miles and for every 802 (784) persons.

915. There was an increase in the number of high schools during the year. The number of high schools increased from 217 to 222 and their total strength from 65,730 to 68,289. The District Boards in the State which have taken up the question of starting high schools under their management, opened 2 more high schools during the year. Two more high schools for boys and one for girls under private management were also opened during the year. High Schools.

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916. Four additional Centres for the S. S. L. C. Examination of March 1953 were sanctioned with a view to affording greater facilities to the students appearing for the Examination.

Middle Schools.

917. There were 712 Middle Schools with an enrolment of 1,30,967 pupils as against 703 with a strength of 1,33,457. The increase in the number of middle schools was due to the conversion of New Type Middle Schools into *pucca* Middle Schools during the year. In addition, there were 3 Senior Basic Schools with an enrolment of 111 pupils in the State.

New Type Middle Schools.

918. The scheme of sanctioning New Type Middle Schools with a view to providing middle school education in rural parts is being continued and the number of New Type Middle Schools in the State increased from 669 schools with a total strength of 1,15,905 pupils (45,969 pupils in middle school classes and 69,936 in primary classes) to 697 schools with a total strength of 1,15,608 pupils (48,079 in middle school classes and 67,529 in primary classes). On an average there were 69 pupils studying in middle school classes of every New Type Middle School when there were 196 pupils for every *pucca* Middle School. The number of pupils studying in middle school sections of New Type Middle Schools formed 26·85 (24·89) per cent of the total number of pupils in all middle school classes.

919. The following statement shows the number and percentage of students in the different grades of public institutions :—

	No. of Pupil			Percentage		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
University including Central Government Research Institutions.	16,728	2,532	19,260	2·64	0·94	2.13
Oriental Colleges.	750	58	808	0·12	0·02	0.09
High School including Military School.	53,993	15,097	68,490	8·44	5·58	7.58
Middle Schools including Senior Basic Schools.	1,00,960	30,118	1,31,078	15.95	11·14	14.52
Primary Schools including Junior Basic and Nursery Schools.	4,16,559	2,16,129	6,32,688	65·83	79.97	70.06
Special Schools including literacy classes.	44,442	6,840	50,782	7·02	2.35	5.62
Total ...	6,82,882	2,70,274	9,03,106	100,00	10.000	100·00

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Primary Education.

920. The expansion of Primary Education in the State by opening additional schools in rural areas was continued and 52 new schools including 5 for urban areas, were sanctioned for the year.

921. The scheme of full compulsion initiated in the nine district headquarter taluks of the State is being continued.

922. The number of primary schools including New Type Middle Schools in the State increased from 10,474 schools to 10,517 but the enrolment decreased from 6,39,635 pupils including 2,16,693 girls to 6,24,317 pupils including 2,13,997 girls.

Adult Education.

923. The Mysore State Adult Education Council continued its activities by conducting 1,809 (2,093) literacy classes during the year. The total number of persons under instruction was 34,192 (42,179) and the number of persons made literate was 32,541 (39,339).

924. The number of new Libraries started in rural parts during the year was 38 (85) bringing the total number of Rural Libraries to 2,154.

925. The annual Government grant to the Council continued to be Rs. 5 lakhs for the year.

Education of the Depressed Classes.

926. The number of separate institutions for the education of the Depressed Class students was 456 (454 for boys and 2 for girls) during the year and their strength was 17,066 (17,687) of whom 7,600 boys and 5,055 girls belonged to Depressed Classes as against 7,260 boys and 3,157 girls during the previous year. In addition, there were 75,818 (82,378) pupils, 56,336 boys and 19,482 girls in general schools making on the whole a total of 86,817 pupils (63,936 boys and 22,881 girls) as against 92,795 (267,867 boys and 24,928 girls) pupils of the above communities in the previous year in all the institutions.

927. A special feature under this item was the opening of two separate Primary Schools; one at Jodighatta, Magadi Taluk, and the other at Megur, Mudigere Taluk, for the Scheduled Tribes, under the Development Scheme for the educational advancement of these tribes.

Muslim Education.

928. The number of separate institutions for the education of Muslim boys and girls was 1,274 (1,013 for boys and 261 for girls) with a total strength of 78,845 (42,543 boys and 36,302 girls).

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929. The following statement shows the number and strength of the several kinds of Public Institutions including Colleges under the control of the Department.

Institutions	No. of institutions	Strength
1. Lower Primary Schools including New Type Middle Schools for boys.	9,898	5,56,483
Do girls...	619	67,834
2. Middle Schools for boys ...	603	1,08,602
Do girls ...	109	22,365
3. High Schools for boys ...	185	55,114
Do girls ...	37	13,175
4. Samskrita Schools ...	83	2,299
5. Oriental (Samskrita) Colleges ...	4	808
6. Adult Literacy classes ...	1,809	34,192
7. Commercial Schools ...	62	5,280
8. Industrial and Technical Schools ...	20	2,205
9. Agricultural Schools ...	3	91
10. Training Institutions ...	9	1,231
11. Special Schools for Handicapped ...	2	106
12. Nursery Schools ...	60	3,779
13. Basic Schools ...	104	8,482
14. Other Schools (including Engineering and Medical).	10	1,712
15. Military School ...	1	201
16. Colleges for Men and Women (including Professional and 2 Centrally administered Research Institutions).	34	19,260

Education for Women.

930. The number of separate institutions for the education of women increased from 763 schools with a strength of 1,05,512 pupils including 4,509 boys to 773 with a total enrolment of 1,05,589 pupils inclusive of 5,181 boys. The increase in the number of institutions was due to opening of fresh schools in deserving places. There was a small increase in the number of institutions while the increase in strength was very negligible. In addition, there were 195 literacy classes exclusively for women with an enrolment of 2,930 adults. Besides 1,66,936 girls were studying in boys' schools making a total of 2,70,274 girls under instruction in the State as against 2,68,075 in the previous year and forming

29.93 per cent of the total number of pupils attending all types of educational institutions. The increase in the number of girls under instruction over the previous year was only 2,199.

931. The results at the S.S.L.C., Middle School and Upper Primary and other Examinations in respect of girl candidates were as follows :—

Kind of Examination	Number		Percentage
	Appeared	Passed	
1. S. S. L. C. ...	3,616	1,987	54·9
2. Middle Schools ...	7,249	2,970	41·0
3. Upper Primary ...	479	140	29·2
4. Samskrita Examination ...	73	43	58·9
5. Commercial Examination ...	194	77	39·7
6. Teacher-Training „ ...	115	110	95·6

Scholarships.

932. Liberal amounts were made available for the award of scholarships to pupils studying in High, Middle and New Type Middle Schools and Oriental Colleges. The distribution was as follows :—

933. Backward Communities (excluding Muslims) Rs. 2,26,300, Depressed Classes Rs. 72,500, Muslims Rs. 7,500, General Rs. 31,000, Merit Rs. 1,080, Special Rs. 20,350, Samskrita Education Rs. 16,561, Military Rs. 33,145, Girls Rs. 23,300 including Rs. 14,240 for Muslim girls and Rs. 4,500 for Malnad Scholarships and Rs. 6,700 for other scholarships and Rs. 4,450 for studies outside Mysore and Rs. 27,340 for stipends, etc., in Training Institutions.

Free-Studentships.

934. The number of pupils receiving Government Scholarships was 4,093 in High Schools and 3,596 in Middle Schools. In addition, 11,294 (10,613) pupils including all scholarship-holders enjoyed fee concessions in the High Schools of the State.

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935. *Results the Public Examinations.*—The following statement shows the results at the several Public Examinations :—

Examination	Number		Percentage of passes
	Appeared	Passed	
1. S. S. L. C. Examination including Supplementary.	24,194	12,457	51·49
2. Middle School Examination...	41,997	21,599	51·43
3. Upper Primary Examination...	1,346	378	28·08
4. Teachers' Certificate Examination.	353	340	96·32
5. Samskrita Examination ...	815	458	36·20
6. Commercial Examination ...	4,293	1,576	36·71

Bharat Scouts and Guides.

936. The total strength of the movement under the various branches of scouting was 32,595 (36,112). The usual grant was made to the Bharat Scouts and Guides. Most of the Districts had arranged a number of Service Centres and have done appreciable work in the amelioration of rural population.

937. Dame Leslie Whatley, Director of the World Bureau of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts, visited the State during November 1952.

938. A Training Camp for Guiders was conducted at the Central Scout Camp, Doddaballapur, for 10 days in May 1952. Miss T.P. Asha, the All-India Trainer of Guides was in charge of the course.

939. A scheme of Scout Community Project was planned and a training course for scouters, was held for 8 days in January 1953 at the Central Scout Camp, Doddaballapur.

940. 15 Scouters and Guides from the State attended the 1st All-India Scouters' and Guides' Conference at New Delhi in the month of October 1954.

Medical Inspection.

941. Medical Inspection was in force in 16 Government, 53 non-Government High Schools for boys and 10 schools for girls and 147 Middle and 198 Primary Schools. Four thousand one hundred and two girls in the High Schools and 75,649 boys in all were examined during the year. Of these, 11,466 boys and 368 girls were treated for various ailments.

(ii) Encouragement to Authors.

942. Thirty-one applications for subvention were received from Editors of books and Publishers of journals and subventions in all the 31 cases were sanctioned to the extent of Rs. 1,349 during the year.

943. In the competition for Devaraja Bahadur Charity Literary Prizes, 18 books and 4 manuscripts were received. Of these, 12 books were selected for review. A Committee was appointed to judge the works received and award prizes.

944. The committee awarded the prizes to the following during the year 1952-53 :—

Sl. No.	Name of the book	Author	Amount of prizes
			Rs.
1	Jaina Dharm (Printed book)	Sri Mirji Annacaya	300
2	Vaidika Vagmaya Parichaya (Manu script)	Sri R. Hasanagi	200
3	Kannada Chandodikasa (Man uscript)	Sri D. S. Karki	200

945. The total number of volumes in the Education and Office Libraries attached to the Office of the Director of Public Instruction at the close of the year was 5,685 (5,382) and 2,121 (2,103) respectively. There were 2 Public Libraries at Bangalore and Mysore for which grants amounting to Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 4,000 respectively were paid during the year. Additional grants from other sources like Municipality, etc., were also received during the year. There were 43 Public Libraries and Reading Rooms in the State during the year receiving Government grants. A sum of Rs. 17,395 (Rs. 23,175) has been sanctioned as grant-in-aid to all these libraries. Libraries.

946. The total expenditure on Public Instruction including University Education amounted to Rs. 4,49,19,093 as against Rs. 3,49,42,181 in the previous year. Out of this, a sum of Rs. 22,52,464 (Rs. 8,13,814) was spent on institutions, including the Indian Institute of Science managed by the Central Government, Rs. 2,55,04,564 (Rs. 2,13,15,759) on Institutions managed by State Government, Rs. 3,57,470 (Rs. 2,68,879) by District Boards, Finance.

Rs. 2,03,565 (Rs. 1,86,005) on University Department, Rs. 12,19,218 (Rs.10,85,097) by Municipalities, Rs.41,78,921 (Rs. 37,91,537) on Aided Institutions, Rs. 1,58,927 (Rs. 1,17,720) on Unaided but recognised institutions, Rs. 63,28,112 (Rs. 17,66,916) on Buildings and Equipment including the Research Institutions, Rs. 8,96,384 (Rs. 8,86,695) on scholarships, Rs. 45,11,296 (Rs. 35,33,932) on other Miscellaneous items and Rs. 12,08,172 (Rs. 11,75,777) on Direction and Inspection. The total direct expenditure on education amounted to Rs. 3,19,75,129 (Rs. 2,75,78,861) or 71·18 (78.93) per cent of the total expenditure,

947. The amount spent on different grades of education was as follows :—

	Grade of Education	Expenditure Rs.	Percentage to total
1	Collegiate Education including Professional and University Department.	35,64,073	7·94
2	Oriental do ...	1,41,818	0·33
3	High Schools for boys ...	36,73,670	8·19
	Do girls ...	9,04,110	2·01
4	Middle Schools including Senior Basic for boys.	37,36,898	8·33
	Do for girls ...	8,77,362	1·95
5	Primary Schools including Nursery and Junior Basic for boys ...	1,31,41,173	29·27
	Do for girls ...	18,12,272	4·03
6	Training Institutions for men	7,11,123	1·58
	Do for women	81,375	0·19
7	Special and Technical Education including Adult Literacy classes for men ...	10,48,306	2·34
	Do do for women ...	30,485	0·01
8	Research Institution (including Military School (Central Government).	22,52,464	5·01
	Total Direct ...	3,19,75,129	71·18
	Indirect ...	1,29,43,964	28·82
	Grand Total	4,49,19,093	100·00

948. The average cost of general school education per head of population was Rs. 4-11-8 (Rs. 3-12-4). Of this, a

sum of Rs. 3-13-7 (Rs. 2-15-8) or 81.36 (78.99) per cent was met from Government Funds.

949. A provision of Rs. 37,000 for Mid-day Lunch to the pupils of High, Middle and Primary Schools was made during the year.

(iii) University of Mysore.

950. The total number of students in the University during the year was 20,436 (19,718). New courses introduced.

951. The courses of Study, Syllabus and Scheme of Examination in Home Science were revised.

952. Some of the existing Ordinances were amended and some others were added during the year.

Degree Stage.

953. The Syllabus for the B. T. Degree Course was revised.

954. Syllabus in Chemistry for the M.Sc. Degree Course was revised and the Course in Bio-Chemistry for M.Sc. was sanctioned.

955. The Courses of study and scheme of examination and syllabus for education as an optional subject for the B.A. and B.Sc., Degree Courses were sanctioned.

956. Courses of study and scheme of examination in Law as an optional subject for the B.A., Degree Course were sanctioned.

957. The B.D.T. College of Engineering, Davangere, was granted permission to start the Second Year Class from September 1952. Affiliation of colleges

958. The National College, Bangalore, and Saradavilas College, Mysore, were granted affiliation to start the B.Sc. Degree Course in the P.C.M. Group.

959. The St. Joseph's College, Bangalore, was granted affiliation to start the Senior B. Com. Class.

960. No new Colleges were started during the year.

961. The University accepted the following endowments :— Endowments.

Rs.	
1. 27,713	... The Sir Albion Banerji Scholarship Fund— To encourage women in social service work.

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2.	19,200	... The Atukuppam Sadasivan and Baindur Kamala Bai Scholarships—to encourage Professional studies, *viz.*, Engineering, Medicine and Veterinary.
3.	2,000	... The Mysore Grama Seva Sangha Prize—To encourage rural uplift work.
4.	2,000	... The Kaveri Bai Memorial prize—To encourage the study of music by women.
5.	2,000	... The Maharaja's College Old Boys' Centenary Endowment prize. To encourage the study of Philosophy.

Convocation.

962. The thirty-third Annual Convocation of the University was held on 2nd December 1952 in the Crawford Hall, Mysore. His Highness the Chancellor presided. Sir Ivor Jennings, LITT., D., LL. D., Vice-Chancellor of the University of Ceylon, delivered the Convocation Address.

University Library.

963. During the year, 2,507 volumes were added to the Library. The accession number has been increased to 62,570. The number of books issued was 65,114. The daily average number of persons who made use of the library during the term time was 191.

N.C.C. training.

964. All N.C.C. Officers have undergone pre-commissioned training and later have done refresher training courses with local regular army units and also at Jammu and Kashmir.

965. A number of Cadets have obtained certificates "B" and "C". Field days were organised. The cadets were taken on route march to an extent of 10 miles and field craft training and simple exercise were carried out during the field days.

General.

966. The Vice-Chancellor attended the meeting of the Vice-Chancellors and the Education Ministers to consider the University Bill held at Delhi in April 1953.

967. The Indian Philosophical Congress held its Session in Mysore under the auspices of the Mysore University in December 1952. His Highness the Chancellor of the University presided over the Congress.

968. Under the auspices of the University the World University Service conducted an International Students' Seminar at Mysore in June 1953. His Highness the Chancellor was gracious enough to inaugurate the Seminar. The Seminar had been sponsored by the

Canadian and Indian Committee of World University Service. The subject for discussion was the Human Implications of Development Planning.

969. The Project Indian Group 1953 consisting of 5 students and one senior member from the University of California, Los Angeles, visited Mysore and stayed with the students of Mysore University. They addressed the students at a number of meetings held in Mysore, Bangalore Mandya, Kolar and Hassan and enlightened the students regarding student life in American Universities.

970. The question of starting a Printing Press exclusively for the University at a cost of Rs. 2,06,527 were under consideration.

971. The Leica Microfilm equipment was purchased at a cost of Rs. 3,047. Its acquisition solves the problem of preserving decaying manuscripts and the historical documents acquired by the Regional Records Committee.

972. Another event of great importance was the discovery of Lasyaranjana, a work of Bharatnatya of the 16th century by the Superintendent of the Institute at the Palace Saraswathi Bhandar, now housed in the Maharaja's Sanskrit College, Mysore.

The Two Year and Five-Year Plan.

1. *Home Science Course.*—A course in Home Science as an Optional subject for the Intermediate course was started in 1951-52.

2. *Faculty of Indology.*—An Honours Course of three years started in 1951-52, was in its second year. A post-graduate diploma course in Indology started in 1951-52 was continued during the year.

3. *Expansion of existing Colleges on account of increased admissions.*—To cope with the work of the Colleges, on account of the increase in admissions, adequate funds were sanctioned during 1951-52 and continued during the year.

4. *A new Course in Social Administration.*—The proposal to start a Social Science Institute as an adjunct to the Maharaja's College, Mysore, for training welfare workers for the Industrial and Rural areas and to introduce a post-graduate diploma course in Social Administration to train the youth of the country for Social Science and welfare work was under consideration.

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973. Social Administration as one of the subjects for the B.A. Degree was also started.

(iv) The Mysore Government Museum.

Galleries.

974. Improvements in lighting arrangements were made in the galleries of the Museum. Few show-cases were also fitted with fluorescent lamps.

Geology.

975. The section of Geology continued to be very popular. Both the literate and illiterate visitors evinced keen interest in the mineral resources of Mysore. Students of Geology were given all facilities to study the rock and mineral specimens in the Gallery.

Zoology.

976. New labels were introduced in the section of ornithology with an idea to educate the interested people in the habit aspect of the bird. Continued attention is being bestowed to make it as attractive and educative as possible.

Archæology.

977. Some of the Hoysala places of sculpture which had been lent to the Royal Academy Exhibition of Indian Art at London during the year 1947-48, after being again exhibited in the National Exhibition in New Delhi, were returned to the Museum during the year.

978. From Bhoganandeeswara temple, Nandi, few excellent pieces of bronzes, *viz.*, a pair of Chandrasekhara images, Somaskanda group and an Ardanareeswara were acquired to augment the collection of bronzes in the Museum.

979. Half dozen Hoysala sculptures, from the ancient sites of Halebid, were presented to the India Museum, Calcutta.

Ethnology.

980. The acquisition of lungi (upper garment) decorated artistically with seeds, worn by the ladies of Chin Hills, Burma, forms valuable addition to the section.

Numismatics.

981. As the Government Museum, Bangalore, is one of the institutions to receive the Treasure Trove Coins in the country, a silver coin of Shah Alam II was presented to the Museum by the Under Secretary to Government of Uttar Pradesh, from a Treasure Trove finds of the Uttar Pradesh.

Arms and Armour.

982. Many specimens of arms and armour were added on during the year. Among them flint-locks, match-locks, percussion musket pistols, North-Western Frontier Province

dagger, as well as the machine guns (German) of 1914-18 Great War, helmets, leather shields and bayonets with sheath, are the noteworthy specimens. A beautiful specimen of British Coat-of-Arms (wooden) is displayed in the History Section of the Museum.

Educational Work.

983. On Saturday mornings, the systematic guide lectures to students on the history and natural wealth of Mysore, formed one of the major activities of the Museum. About 7,145 students, accompanied by 225 teachers, from 155 educational institutions in and around Bangalore, who visited from time to time in batches, were shown round the galleries during the year.

Visitors.

984. A total number of 5,24,331 visitors went round the galleries of the Museum during ths year.

(v) Sri Jayachamarajendra Occupational Institute, Bangalore.

Admissions.

985. The total number of students in the institute was 647 (824). Applications for admission were received from all over India and a good number of non-Mysoreans and refugees were also admitted in addition to those who were deputed from the Government of India and other State Governments.

Examinations

986. The Public Examinations in the Certificate, Diploma, Short-term and Adultcraftsman courses under the existing scheme and the First Year Examination under new scheme were conducted as usual in June 1952. Out of 362 candidates who appeared for the Certificate Examination, 115 passed and out of 218 candidates who appeared for the Diploma Examination, 133 passed. Out of 34 candidates who appeared for the short-term course examinations, 23 passed. Out of 21 candidates who appeared for the Adultcraftsman courses including "Ladies Tailoring" examination, 17 passed and out of 226 candidates who appeared for the First Year Diploma Examination under new scheme, 33 passed.

Scholarships.

987. Fifteen merit scholarships, 87 backward community scholarships, 3 military scholarships, 10 depressed class, one ex-serviceman, 3 Mysore Soldiers Board's, one depressed class by Government of India, 2 Ameer Jan Endowment and one Ursu scholarships were awarded. Besides, several District Boards and Municipal Councils

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awarded 52 scholarships to the candidates coming from their respective areas with a view to encourage technical education in the State.

Recognition of the courses

988. The Government of Madras had recognised the Diploma in Civil Draughtsmanship of the Institute as equivalent to the Diploma of the College of Engineering, Guindy, and the passed students were employed in several departments of that Government. The Chief Inspector of Mines, Government of India, had also communicated his approval of the Diploma in Mining of the Institute for eligibility to the concession in respect of practical experience in their examination for Mine Surveyor's Certificate of Competency granted under Regulation 38 of the Indian Coal Mines Regulations, 1926. The Government of India Ministry of Education, New Delhi, had recognised the Diploma in Civil Draughtsmanship of the Institute for purposes of recruitment under the Central Government.

Employment of passed students.

989. A large number of passed students of the Institute were absorbed in industries such as Hindustan Aircraft Ltd., Indian Telephone Industries, Radio and Electrical Manufacturing Co., Mysore Kirloskars Ltd., and also several Government Departments. The Government of India had also employed a number of students of the Institute in departments like Railways, Geological Survey of India, the Department of Information and Broadcasting, the Central Public Works and other departments.

Equipment.

990. A sum of Rs. 2,40,276 was utilised during the year for the purchase of equipment.

Library.

991. The total number of technical books in the library at the end of the year was 5,634 and the number added during the year was 486. Various reports, prospects of technical institutions in the United Kingdom and U.S.A., Trade Journals, Commercial Catalogues and Industrial Manuals were continued to be received. Twenty-three courtesy publications, 61 Job Journals, periodicals and dailies both inland and foreign were also continued to be received during the year.

992. The Cine Photo Service laboratory executed a number of outside orders for taking photographs, etc., and a gross revenue of Rs. 1,768 was realised. The hiring

charges of Cinema equipment to outside film producers was undertaken and an income of Rs. 3,050 was realised.

993. The Radio Service Laboratory serviced a large number of radios belonging to Government departments and the public and realised a gross amount of Rs. 500. The Public Address equipment with microphones and loud speakers was installed and operated for Government Departments and public agencies and a sum of Rs. 2,700 was realised.

994. The Sound Recording Section undertook recording works both film and disc for private producers and Government Departments and a hire of about Rs. 1,100 was realised.

995. The Auto Service Station undertook the servicing and repair of cars, trucks and lorries belonging to Government Departments and other Agencies. A sum of about Rs. 3,215 was realised on this account during the year.

996. The Film Production Establishment which was working since 1944 was retrenched as a measure of economy.

997. Courses like Glass Technology, Printing lower Composing and Book-binding and Machine-minding which did not attract students were abolished.

998. The Ladies' Tailoring Section which was sponsored by the Department of Industries and Commerce was abolished by that Department as a measure of economy.

999. Arrangements for stitching of garments for Government departments and the public were made in the Tailoring Section.

1000. The part-time allowances paid to members of staff of other Institutions and Departments who were handling part-time classes of the Institute were made tenable for only ten months instead of twelve months in the year as a measure of economy.

1001. The collection of double the rate of tuition fees from non-Mysorean students was waived by Government.

1002. The Institute participated in the Mysore Dasara Exhibition and the Exhibition held at Sravanabelagola in connection with the Sahasra Kumbhabhisheka of the Lord Gomateswara. The exhibits attracted much interest and were highly appreciated by the public.

MISCEL-LANEOUS

CHAPTER XI—MISCELLANEOUS

(i) Geology.

1003. The public evinced keen interest in obtaining mineral concessions in the State. The total number of applications received during the year for mineral concessions in the State was on the increase, especially for manganese ore. A marked increase was also noticed under prospecting licenses, mining leases and quarrying licenses.

1004. The number of Certificates of Approval current during the year was 131, of which 37 Certificates were issued afresh and the rest renewed.

1005. One hundred and seventy-eight prospecting licences were current during the year as against 143 in the previous year.

1006. Eight hundred and four licenses were issued for quarrying ornamental and building stones during the year. There was a steady increase in the number of licenses granted and royalty collected.

1007. The control of the granite quarries near Kolar Gold Fields was transferred to the Geological Department by Government during the year and in consequence 600 quarrying licenses were granted to the Gold Mining Companies, Kolar.

1008. The total area covered by Mining Leases and Prospecting Licenses was 1,93,443·5 acres. Besides, 2,010 acres of land were held under licenses for quarrying ornamental stones.

1009. The revised estimate of revenue excluding Royalty on gold and silver produced by the Gold Mining Companies on the Kolar Gold Field was Rs. 3,63,500. The total receipts, however, amounted to Rs. 4,66,681. The increase in revenue was mainly due to realisations under Royalty and from the sale of minerals to Government and other industrial concerns by the Bureau of Mineral Development.

1010. The total value of the minerals produced in the State was:—

		Rs.	A.	P.
1.	Metals	6,10,15,659	0	0
2.	Non-metals	.....		
	(*a*) Industrial minerals ...	9,67,817	0	0
	(*b*) Building materials ...	9,11,233	0	0
	Total ...	6,28,94,709	0	0

1011. The quantity of gold produced by the four mining companies and its value were as follows :—

		Ozs.	Rs.	A.	P.
Mysore Mines	...	75,479·694	1,74,60,346	0	0
Champion Reef	...	60,532·386	1,40,36,479	11	0
Oorgaum	...	33,754·553	78,30,484	10	0
Nundydroog	...	90,953·330	1,63,82,402	13	9
Total	...	2,60,719·963	5,57,90,713	2	9

1012. A quantity of 63,000 tons of iron ore valued at Rs. 12,60,000 was produced from the Kemmangundi Iron Mines operated by the Mysore Iron and Steel Works. In addition, a quantity of 2,253 tons of siliceous ore from Tanigebyle valued at Rs. 45,000 was also produced by the Mysore Iron and Steel Works and used in the Works.

1013. A good number of applications for mineral concessions in respect of manganese and manganesedioxide were received. There was considerable activity in a number of blocks. As a result of intensive prospecting carried out on several blocks, fresh deposits of manganese and manganesedioxide were located.

1014. Intensive prospecting was carried out in almost all the prospecting licence blocks and several of the licensees have applied for the grant of mining leases in their respective areas.

1015. Mineral raw materials required by the several Government Industrial Concerns and others were, as usual, supplied through the Bureau of Mineral Development, which functioned as a wing of the department.

1016. Detailed Geological and mineral surveys were conducted in the following areas in the State :—

(*i*) South Bababudan area in the Chikmagalur District.

(*ii*) Portions of Hosdurga and Hiriyur taluks in the Chitaldrug District.

and (*iii*) Kankanhalli and Malvalli taluks in the Bangalore and Mandya Districts.

1017. An aggregate area of 800 square miles was covered by three survey parties.

1018. Representative collections of Mysore rocks and minerals were presented to the following institutions :—

1. University of Madras.
2. Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.
3. M.M.H. College, Ghaziabad.

1019. Twelve candidates received training in topographical survey, underground survey, mining methods and geological mapping during the year.

1020. The investigations on the renovation of the statue of Gomateswara at Sravanabelagola using a number of stone preservatives were continued during the year under the directions of the Gomateswara Research Committee. The Committee met three times during the year, the first one in October 1952, to review the work done and also to consider the question of the celebration of the Mahamastakabhisheka. In response to the resolution of the Committee a scaffolding in front of the statue was constructed to enable the committee members to examine the affected parts of the statute in the head and shoulders at very close quarters The Committee met at Sravanabelagola on the 7th January 1953 to examine the Statue and decide about the preventive measures to be taken up before the Mastakabhisheka. A third meeting of the Committee was held on the 16th January 1953 and it was decided that a thin coating of paraffin dissolved in solvent oil be given to the Statue in the head and shoulders. It was also decided that the Statue should be cleaned after the Mahamastakabhisheka and the work of renovation be resumed getting a scaffolding constructed in the front.

1021. The Mahamastakabhisheka was celebrated on 5th March 1953 and this was followed by a series of Abhishekas. It was proposed to get the Statue cleaned after the final Abhishekas and resume the experimental work. The Director-General of Archæology promised every assistance from the Government of India in the matter of renovation of this world famous Statue.

1022. Two batches of six students were selected for practical training by the department during the year. They were given training in Geological survey and mapping, mining and prospecting, underground survey, and preparation of micro slides. Of the students selected, four were from outside and the rest graduates of the Mysore University.

(ii) Central Statistical Department.

1023. The Commissioner of Economic Development and Planning continued to be the *Ex-Officio* Director of Statistics during the year.

1024. Information relating to improvement in the system of reporting areas under mixed crops was sent through the State Government to the Economic and Statistical Adviser to the Government of India.

1025. In response to a requisition from the Joint Secretary, Government of India, Central Statistical Organisation, New Delhi, the names of eleven candidates from the various industrial concerns were recommended to the Joint Director, Central Statistical Organisation, New Delhi through the State Government for undergoing training in the statistical Quality Control Methods.

1026. The United Nations Team of Experts consisting of Messrs. E. R. Ott, M.E., Westcott, C. Clifford, Anders Hald, and Thomas Bunde visited the State in the month of December 1952 for a week. A Conference was arranged on 20th December 1952 for general discussion on the Statistical Quality Control which was presided over by the Minister for Industries, Government of Mysore. Important Officers of Government and of Industrial Concerns were invited to attend the Conference. The UNTAA experts were also taken round many important major industrial concerns.

1927. In connection with the printing and publication of the Pocket Compendium of Mysore State Statistics of 1952, several Heads of Departments have been addressed by the Director of Statistics in Mysore to furnish the required information.

(iii) Archæology

1028. The protected ancient monuments of the State have been classified under two categories, *i.e.*, Monuments of National Importance and State Monuments. The Archæological Department of the Government of India is responsible for the maintenance and upkeep of the Monuments of National Importance, while the Government of Mysore have to continue to look after the monuments brought under the State list, as hitherto. A sum of Rs. 67,500 has been allotted by the Central Government for the repairs and upkeep of the Monuments of National Importance in the State during the year.

1029. The Gomateswara Research Committee devoted considerable attention for the preservation of the statue of

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Gomateswara. In accordance with the suggestions of the Committee, a scaffolding was constructed in front of the statue which enabled the members of the Committee to study the cracks and other defects appearing on the face and head of the image at close quarters. Ink impressions of the cracks were also taken by the Department to determine the actual size of each of the cracks.

Epigraphy.

1030. Several important ancient inscriptions in the Belur, Chikmagalur and Sringeri taluks were examined by the Superintendent for Epigraphy, Government of India, Ootacamund who paid a visit to the State during November 1952. A good number of new lithic records were also noticed during the year in the different parts of the State and particularly in the Chitaldrug District.

Numismatics

1031. Twenty-two gold coins (varahas and half-varahas) discovered in the Sorab taluk (Shimoga District) were examined by the Department. These coins belong to the Vijayanagar Kings, Krishnadevaraya and Achyutaraya. A large treasure trove consisting of nearly 1,300 gold coins (varahas and panams), found at Anugondanahalli in Hoskote Taluk and lodged in the District Treasury, Bangalore, was also studied. Most of the coins in this treasure trove belong to the reign of Hyder Ali and Tippu Sultan, but some of them appear to be issues of the East India Company and the Mysore Dynasty.

Exhibitions and Museums

1032. The Department participated in the exhibitions organised in connection with the Cattle Show at Hassan. During the last week of February 1953, the Department participated in another exhibition arranged by the Mahamastakabhisheka Exhibition Committee at Sravanabelagola. Arrangements had been made at this exhibition to display a select collection of photographs to illustrate the wealth of Jain architecture and sculpture extant in Mysore as also lithographic copies of some important inscriptions that have a bearing on the history of Jainism in the State. Both the Exhibitions attracted great attention from visitors coming from all parts of India.

1033. The collection of specimens of the Museum of Antiquities, Chitaldrug was augmented by the acquisition of some interesting exhibits consisting chiefly of ancient arms and armour probably belonging to the paleyagar period. A select collection of the photographs taken by the

Department during the year was circulated among the different departments of Archæology in India for reference.

1034. A revised guide to Sravanabelagola containing a good number of illustrations was issued in three languages—English, Kannada and Hindi, on the occasion of the "Mahamastakabhisheka" ceremony of Gomatesvara at Sravanabelagola.

1035. About 180 new books and periodicals were acquired by the Department for purposes of reference and study. Library.

1036. The receipt and expenditure of the Department amounted to Rs. 31,055 and Rs. 31,055 respectively. Finance.

(iv) Government Press.

1037. The expenditure on the Government Central Press at Bangalore and the Branch Press at Mysore was Rs. 7,65,734 (Rs. 6,97,505) and Rs. 1,25,256 (Rs. 1,13,433) respectively.

1038. The amount realised on account of subscription to the "Mysore Gazette" and advertisement and publication charges was Rs. 26,008 (Rs. 20,725).

1039. The publications of the Government Departments, Text-books of Education Department, the Publicity Office, the Palace, the High Court of Mysore, Red Cross Society the Publication of the various Voters' lists, etc., were stocked and sold as usual atthe Book Depot. The sale of Educational Publications was carried on through 377 Recognised Booksellers and the Official Publications at the Government Central Book Depot, Bangalore. The number of subscribers to the Indian Law Reports (Mysore Series) was 158(93). The Indian Law Reports were also sold to the public in retail at the Book Depot. Government Central Book Depot, Bangalore.

1040. The total issues during the year was Rs. 4,76,360 (Rs. 4,21,072). The net cash realisations during the year amounted to Rs. 4,12,075 (Rs. 3,49,781).

1041. The usual works in connection with the Dasara and Birthday sessions, the works of the Mysore University, the works of the Oriental Research Institute and Palace and the Text-books of the Education Department were carried out. The Coorg Government Gazette, Coorg Government Budget Estimates, Proceedings and Debates Government Branch Press, Mysore.

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of the Coorg Legislative Council meetings, forms, registers and statements required by the several departments of the Coorg Government, the Calendar for 1952-53 of the Government College of Mercara and the question papers of the Central High School, Mercara and Government College of Mercara were also printed by the Branch Press, Mysore.

General.

1042. Vocational classes in printing were held in the second and third year classes of the High Schools at Bangalore and Mysore. Facilities were provided to the employees who were desirous of improving knowledge in Printing and appear for the technical examinations in Printing of the Government of Madras. The students of the Occupational Institute continued to receive practical instruction in machine work. The school for imparting composing and binding elementary education to the younger apprentices and employees of the Press was conducted by the department of Public Instruction.

1043. The question papers of the several examinations of the Mysore University, of the Local Service and Pleaders' Examinations and of the Secondary Examinations Board were printed as in previous years. The class examination papers of the High Schools and Colleges in Bangalore and Mysore Cities as also of the Engineering School and the Agricultural School, the Sri Jayachamarajendra Occupational Institute and the Technological Institute were printed at the Government Central Press, Bangalore and the Government Branch Press, Mysore. The question papers of the Public Examinations of all the technical schools in the State, conducted by the Central Board of Technical Examinations were also printed at the Government Central Press, Bangalore.

(v) Stationery Depot.

1044. The value of the stock of stationery articles at the Government Stationery Depot, Bangalore, at the beginning of the year was Rs. 3,14,848 (Rs. 1,19,857). New stock of the value of Rs. 10,86,767 was either purchased or received from the Government Presses at Bangalore and Mysore and other Offices, making a a total of Rs. 14,01,615 (Rs. 11,45,782). The value of issues to several offices amounted to Rs. 10,59,108 (Rs. 8,30,934) leaving a balance of Rs. 3,42,507 at the end of the year,

1045. The total demand against the several paying departments towards the cost of stationery articles and printing papers supplied to them during the year including half the cost of papers supplied for printing forms and registers of Municipalities and Local Bodies amounted to Rs. 5,62,842 (Rs. 5,88,455). Against this demand, a sum of Rs. 3,09,109 was realised and the recovery of a sum of Rs. 388 was waived, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,52,957 for realisation.

1046. As in previous years, the purchase of stationery articles, printing and writing papers and mill boards was made through the Stores Purchase Committee, Bangalore, who invited tenders for the supply of stationery articles, printing and writing papers and mill boards and placed orders with the successful tenderers after the appropriate articles and papers were selected. The majority of the printing and writing papers and mill boards were supplied by the Mysore Paper Mills, Ltd., Bhadravathi.

1047. Some of the special varieties of papers, such as imitation art paper, blotting paper, etc, which were not manufactured by the Mysore Paper Mills were purchased from other firms through the Stores Purchase Committee, Bangalore.

1048. The value of purchases made in respect of both stationery articles, printing and writing papers through the Stores Purchase Committee amounted to Rs. 10,85,199 (Rs. 9,85,028). Purchases.

1049. The total number of issues of stationery articles during the year including balances, advances and additional supplies made to the several deprtments of Government and quasi-Government Institutions and issues of printing papers and binding materials made to the Government Press, Bangalore, was 3,739 (2,716).

1050. The expenditure on establishment and contingencies of the Government Stationery Depot was Rs. 28,021 (Rs. 23,516).

1051. The restoration of the economy cut in respect of the seven items of writing and duplicating papers, as in the previous year, was continued to be operative during the year also involving an approximate additional cost of Rs. 77,000 (Rs, 78,880).

1052. The supply of stationery articles to the units transferred to the control of the Government of India and

other integrated departments was continued to be made on payment of cost with effect from 1st April 1950.

1053. The supply of stationery articles to the several Municipalities and Local Bodies on payment of cost was continued to be made during the year.

1054. As far as possible and consistent with quality and rates, articles of Indian manufacture were purchased during the year in preference to articles of foreign manufacture in pursuance of the general policy enunciated by Government.

1055. The work of purchase, stocking and supply of Typewriters to all departments of Government which was hitherto entrusted to the Controller of Civil Supplies in Mysore, was transferred to the Government Stationery Depot.

1056. The question of manufacturing Kannada Typewriter was being pursued. Sanction was accorded in February 1953 to the constitution of a Committee to finalise the Script for placing orders with Messrs. Remington Co., and to recommend suitable *ex gratia* subventions to the pioneers who have contributed to the Kannada Typewriter.

(v) Stores Purchase Committee

1057. The total value of orders placed (including the Annual Rate Contracts) with firms in India during the year amounted to about Rs. 1,33,78,950 (Rs. 1,54,29,682). The total value of orders placed with firms in foreign countries amounted to Rs. 44,00,496 (Rs. 70,81,914). The total value of all purchases arranged by the Stores Purchase Committee both from firms in India and in foreign countries during the year amounted to Rs. 1,77,79,447 (Rs. 2,25,11,596). The fluctuation in prices of almost all materials continued as in the previous year owing to the Armament and Stock Piling programmes of various countries. The number of ex-stock offers were few. The tendency towards enhancement of prices and delays in delivery continued and the prices quoted by foreign firms were not firm and were always subject to change at the time of actual despatch, depending upon the cost of material and labour at the time.

1058. Since the services of Messrs. Rendel, Palmer and Tritton, Ltd., London, were terminated, no expenses were

incurred in London on behalf of the establishment of the Stores Purchase Committee.

1059. The total expenditure of the Stores Purchase Committee including the contribution of Rs. 4,000 paid to the Mysore Trade Agent's office in London and the Stores Purchase Committee establishment salaries and contingencies amounted to Rs. 61,439 and the incidence of cost works out to '34 (.21) per cent. The sale proceeds of the Tender Forms sold during the year amounted to Rs. 22,533 (Rs. 19,206).

1060. Messrs. Best & Co., Ltd., Madras continued to be Clearing and Forwarding Agents. The total tonnage of consignments imported and exported by the Agents during the year was 5,178·5 as against 8,140 during the previous year. The total expenditure incurred during the year amounted to Rs. 15,75,839 (Rs. 27,71,278) including customs duty, landing charges, harbour dues, commission and other incidental charges for the transport of consignments to their respective destinations. Refund of excess customs duty, transit dues etc., recovered from the customs authorities was Rs. 1,89,193 (Rs. 2,30,892).

1061. After ascertaining the financial stability and business capacity, 23 firms were included in the list of approved firms during the year as against 38 in the previous year. In addition to the above, 146 firms were permitted to quote against open enquiries for a period of one year in the first instance to test their capacity and performance. The revised rules for registration of firms in the approved list came into force from 1st April 1953.

(vi) Anti-Corruption Measures.

1062. The Special Officer, Efficiency Audit, has since been empowered, without reference to Government, to communicate charges to public servants against whom preliminary enquiry has been concluded, through the concerned Head of the office or Department, as the case may be, except in the case of officers of and above the status of Deputy Commissioners and of corresponding status in other departments.

1063. At the commencement of the year enquiries were on hand in respect of 925 petitions. One thousand four hundred and fifty-six petitions were received during the

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year. Of these, 950 containing allegations of a less serious nature were referred to the concerned departmental officers for necessary action. Among the other petitions examined or enquired into, the allegations made in 762 cases were found to be either false or incapable of proof ; and enquiries in respect of 128 cases in which the allegations were substantiated resulted in seven Government servants being dismissed from service, services were dispensed with or terminated in the case of twelve, six retired, two debarred from entry into Government service, three compulsorily retired, three reduced, seven reverted, pay reduced in the case of twenty-two, increments withheld in the case of twelve, five fined, nine placed under suspension and fourteen warned.

1064. One Shanbhogue was removed from the Shanbhogi Office. Increment of a Head Clerk of a Town Municipality was postponed by one year.

1065. A sum of Rs. 2,347 was ordered to be recovered from an Acting Director of Archæology, similarly a sum of Rs. 736 from a Personal Assistant to the Senior Surgeon, Rs. 490-8-0 from a Superintendent of the Central Jail, Rs. 740-15-0 from one Assistant Engineer, Rs. 440 from one Assistant Engineer, Rs. 282-7-0 from one Assistant Engineer, Rs. 79-14-0 from another Assistant Engineer, Rs. 220-4-0 from a sub Engineer, Rs. 308 (Approximately) from a Depot Clerk being the value of shortages of rice and sugar detected in the Depot, Rs. 225 from a Manager of a Food Godown, Rs. 301 from a Treasury Assistant Commissioner, Rs. 207-12-0 from one Amildar, Rs. 66-5-4 from another Amildar, Rs. 192-12-0 from a Shanbhogue, Rs. 413-15-0 from one clerk and Rs. 320-10-10 from another clerk of the Police Department, Rs. 234 from a Doctor of a Health Unit, Rs. 262 from an Assistant Director of Sericulture, Rs. 153-9-0 from a sericultural Operative, Rs. 108-9-0 from an Accountant of the Sericultural Department, Rs. 113-12-0 from a Deputy Jailor, Rs. 50 from a Chief Jailor, Rs. 169-8-0 from one Police constable, Rs. 46-8-0 from one police constable, Rs. 48-2-0 from another police constable, and Rs. 39-13-0 from a police Daffedar.

1066. The cost of 550 sulphanilamide tablets was ordered to be recovered from an Assistant Surgeon II Class. The cost of a bicycle was ordered to be recovered from two

personal Assistants to the Senior Surgeon and an Accountant of the Medical Department.

1067. In regard to the employment of convict labour in the premises of most of the officers of the Central Jail, Bangalore, it was directed that all irregular and improper use of convict labour should be discontinued and that strict instructions should be issued to the prison staff that any violation of the rules of the Jail Manual in that behalf would be seriously viewed.

1068. A raid was arranged in respect of illicit sales of liquor in a prohibited area and in pursuance of action taken, two persons were convicted and sentenced to 6 weeks' rigorous imprisonment each.

1069. Test purchases were arranged in respect of illicit sales of liquor in certain prohibited areas. In one case, three persons were convicted and sentenced and in another case, cases were got registered against five persons by the local Police.

1070. Action was instituted against 28 private buses and 16 lorries for infringement of the provisions of the Motor Vehicles Act, such as overloading, non-production of driving licenses and conductors' passes etc. Nineteen cases of non-issue of tickets and other irregularities in respect of the buses of the Mysore Road Transport Services were reported to the General Manager for suitable action.

1071. On completion of preliminary enquiries, charges were framed against one Chief Engineer, two Superintending Engineers, one Executive Engineer, nine Assistant Engineers and one Manager of the Public Works Department, six Amildars, one Sales Tax Officer, one Head Clerk of a Sales Tax Office, one Assistant Director of Agriculture, one former Officer Commanding, His Highness the Maharaja's Own Infantry, Mysore, three Inspectors of Police, nine Sub-Inspectors of Police, one Police Jamedar, nine Police Daffedars, seven Police Constables, one Sub-Registrar, one Head Clerk of a Sub-Registry Office, one Excise Inspector, one Sericultural Demonstrator, one Sericultural Operative, one Manager of a District Police Office, one Contribution Sheristedar, one Overseer of the Gardens Department, three Range Forest Officers, one Inspector of Schools, two Special Sheristedars, one Special Revenue Inspector, nine Revenue Inspectors, five Agricultural

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Inspectors, six clerks, three Depot Clerks, one Shanbhogue, one ex-Shanbhogue and four Patels.

1072. After completion of necessary inquiries, final reports were prepared in respect of one Executive Engineer, one Assistant Commissioner, one District Health Officer, one Medical Officer of Health, one Assistant to the Commissioner of Food Production Scheme, two Amildars, one Assistant Marketing Officer, one Assistant Surgeon (Class I), one Superintendent of Government House, Mysore, one Inspector of Factories and Boilers, one Special Sheristedar, one Range Forest Officer, one Forester, one Revenue Inspector, one Chief Officer of a Municipality, one Sub-Inspector of Police and one Clerk of a District Police Office.

(vii) Efficiency Audit.

1073. Seventy-eight inspections of Government offices and institutions including 26 taluk offices, 7 Sub-Division Offices, 2 District Survey Offices, 8 Divisional Offices of the Public Works Department, 3 Food Depots and 9 multipurpose Co-operative Societies were conducted during the year. The serious irregularieties noticed during the inspections were brought to the notice of the concerned Heads of the Departments or offices and other Departmental Officers for taking necessary action. The inspections disclosed a number of cases of leakage of revenue amounting to Rs. 14,374.

1074. Surprise inspections were also conducted in respect of 26 Taluk Offices, 3 Sub-Division Offices, 7 Sub-Registry Offices, 3 Reserve Depots, the Government Silk Farm, Channapatna, and Public Works Sub-Division Office at Thippagondanahalli.

1075. Among the more important matters investigated or enquired into were:—

(1) Misappropriation of Government money in Bangalore South Taluk. The concerned Revenue Inspector was reverted as clerk.

(2) Irregularities in the distribution of house building materials to Depressed Class people in Bangalore North and South Taluks.

(3) Irregularities in the expenditure of funds and execution of Public Works by the District Board, Chitaldrug.

(4) Irregularities in the execution of works by the Davangere Municipal Council.

(5) Irregularities in the issue of denatured spirit to licensees by the Excise Department and the consequent loss of revenue to Government.

(6) Irregularities in the expenditure of Government money in connection with Rural Welfare Centre Festival at Ramanagaram during July 1949.

(7) Irregularities in the sale of food grains in the Reserve Depot at Davangere.

(8) Irregularities in the grant of subsidy for the improvement of wells in Devanahalli Taluk.

(9) Shortage of certain articles in Sri Chamarajendra Technical Institute, Mysore. (Rs. 1,070 was ordered to be recovered from the officials responsible.)

(10) Irregularities in regard to the issue of linen in Krishnarajendra Hospital, Mysore. (A sum of Rs. 1,280 was ordered to be recovered from the officers and officials responsible.)

(11) Double claim for Rs. 1,196 by the Medical Department in favour of Messrs. New Star Trading Co., K.G.F., for supplies to Crawford Hospital Saklespur. (The two officials concerned were fined Rs. 50 each and theiri ncrements, if due, were ordered to be held up for one year.)

(12) Irregularities in the Mysore Implements Factory at Hassan. And

(13) Fixing up responsibility of officers in connection with the encashment of forged cheques of the Industries and Commerce Department, Bangalore (Rs. 635 was orderd to be recovered from the staff concerned.)

(viii) Refugee Rehabilitation.

1076. The work relating to the relief and rehabilitation of Displaced Persons who migrated into Mysore State continued as in previous years to be under the administration of the Revenue Commissioner who was also the Vice-Chairman of the Central Advisory Committee for Rehabilitation of Displaced Persons.

1077. The powers vested in the Advisory Committee for granting rehabilitation loans up to Rs. 2,500 and in the

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Revenue Commissioner for granting tailoring advance to the tune of Rs. 656 in each case, were continued during the year and exercised by them.

1078. The several items of work relating to relief and rehabilitation of Displaced persons were :—

Registration.

1079. Seventeen families comprising 65 persons were registered during the year bringing the total population of displaced persons migrated to the State from the beginning to 8,796, comprising 2,084 families of which 298 persons left the State for rehabilitation in other States on employment offered to, or business facilities secured by them.

1080. The number of Displaced Persons at the end of the year was :—

	State.	*No. of Families*	*No. of Persons.*
1	Sindh ...	1,451	6,590
2	Punjab ...	411	1,475
3	East Bengal ...	6	17
4	North-West Frontier Provinces ...	107	416
	Total ...	1,975	8,498

Relief.

1081. The grant of relief by cash doles at the rate of Rs. 12 per adult and Rs. 8 per child in the case of the aged, infirm, disabled, unattached women etc., was continued as in previous years. The expenditure incurred in this behalf amounted to Rs. 19,690 which was met out of the State Refugee Relief Fund to the extent of Rs. 18,520 and balance of Rs. 1,170 was advanced by the State Government subject to reimbursement by the Government of India.

Rehabilitation Measures

1082. A total sum of Rs. 16,189 was disbursed to 15 families by way of rehabilitation loans for trade, business, tailoring, etc., bringing the total amount advanced from commencement to Rs. 2,73,067 in respect of 254 displaced persons. The whole of this expenditure was met out of the sum of Rs. 3 lakhs placed at the disposal of the State Government by the Government of India for granting urban small loans.

Housing Scheme.

1083. The construction of 53 houses in Jayanagar extension for refugees was completed at a cost of Rs. 2,05,864. Applications from among Displaced Persons were invited for the allotment of those houses among them.

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1084. Thirty-eight sites out of 200 reserved for displaced persons in Jayanagar Extension were allotted to several applicants who were prepared to build houses for themselves.

1085. The total expenditure on the Refugee Housing Scheme at the end of the year was as follows :—

		Rs.
1.	Expenditure incurred on the construction of 53 houses	2,05,364
2.	Value of 200 sites reserved for displaced persons in Jayanagar Extension ...	2,17,225
3.	Loans advanced to two displaced dpersons for purchase of houses	10,000
4.	Cost of building materials held in stock ...	24,000
	Total ...	4,57,089

1086. The above expenditure was met out of the sum of Rs. 4·8 lakhs placed at the disposal of the State Government by the Government of India.

Grant of Maintenance Allowance.

1087. Under the scheme of the Government of India, 71 displaced persons were paid Maintenance Allowance monthly at a cost of Rs. 1,947. The Government of India continued to advance money from time to time in this behalf.

Financial Assistance to displaced students.

1088. During the year, 393 students were afforded financial assistance to the extent of Rs. 19,979 as against the budgetted allotment of Rs 20,000 under the Government of India Scheme. The above amount was advanced by State Government subject to reimbursement by the Government of India.

(ix) Regional Employment Exchange.

1089. The Regional Employment Exchange, Bangalore continued to register and place all categories of employment seekers on record.

1090. The weekly registration centre functioned on Saturdays at the Labour Welfare Centre, Cottonpet.

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Statistics relating to Registration, referred cases and placements were.—

Year	Registrations		Total	Vacancies notified	No. placed	No. of candidates on live register at the end of the year.
	Ex-Service men	Others				
1952-53 ...	2,410	13,698	16,098	1,182	891	5,299
1951-52 ...	2,622	11,287	13,908	2,545	1,550	3,389

1091. The number of candidates registered for employment assistance and waiting on the live register during the year was appreciably more than the number in the previous year, while vacancies notified and the number of candidates placed in the employment were considerably lower. While unemployment was increasing day by day, the employment opportunities were decreasing. If all the vacancies in important departments like Railways, Electrical and Public Works Departments, in big Factories like Hindustan Aircraft, Ltd., Indian Telephone Industries, Ltd., and Machine Tools Factory and in all the Government Departments were filled up through the Employment Exchange, the number of candidates waiting in the Employment Exchange Register would have been reduced to a great extent.

1092. The District Employment Exchange, Mysore serving the three Revenue Districts of Hassan, Mandya and Mysore, registered 2,877 persons, while 280 vacancies from several employers were notified and 241 candidates placed in employment. There were 1,336 candidates waiting on the Live Register at the end of the year.

1093. In general unemployment among all categories of workers was on the increase. Employment seekers were far more in excess than the opportunities available in the area. The unemployment situation in the category of unskilled workers like labourers, watchman, drivers, domestic servants, clerks (both sex) was more marked than in the category of skilled workers. The employment opportunities in these trades were very rare and much discouraging.

1094. There seems to be more opportunities for Engineering Degree or Diploma Holders, Draughtsmen and Stenographers.

1095. The Employment Advisory Committee met during the year and discussed the ways and means of

improving employment opportunities. The Administrative Committee for Ex-Service Women's Welfare Fund met three times in the year and financial help to deserving applicants were given according to the instructions issued by the Central Organisation for administering the Fund.

1096. The activities of the organisation were given publicity by issue of monthly press notes, screening of slides and through cinemas and contacts of employers by the Employment Exchange Staff and by insertion of advertisements in the *Mysore Gazette*.

(x) Public Service Commission.

1097. The number and percentage of appointments held by Backward Classes, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and others in the Gazetted and non-Gazetted services of the State as on 1st April 1952 were as follows :—

	Gazetted Service.		*Non-Gazetted Service.*	
	Number	*Per cent*	*Number*	*Per cent*
Backward Classes	851	58·9	30,352	63·5
Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.	25	1·7	2,772	5·7
Others ...	569	39·4	14,720	30·8
Total ...	1,445	100·0	47,844	100·0

1098. The Commission received and dealt with 10,547 references, 271 Unofficial cases and 15,184 applications during the year. The number of references issued from the Commission was 10,963.

1099. The Commission held 12 business meetings in addition to several other informal meetings for the consideration of urgent and important subjects in order to dispose of the subjects which could not be settled by circulation. The Commission also met on 48 days for selection of candidates for the following posts after interview :—

Gazetted Service.

Lady Medical Probationers.
Educational Probationers.
Prisons Probationers.
Officer for Wood Preservation Plant.
Officer for Timber Smuggling Prevention Duty.
Research Assistant for Arecanut Scheme.

Upper Subordinate Service.

Curator, Government Museum.
Special Officer for Depressed Classes.
Lecturers in the University.

Subordinate Service.

Surveyors in the Land Records.
Investigators.
Assistant Octroi Superintendent.
Assistant Public Analyst.
Sub-Editor, Kannada Labour Gazette.
Chemist, Cement Technology.
Assistant Instructors.
Assistant Botanist.
Assistant Chemists.
Mechanical Foreman.
Meteorological Observer.
Horticultural Assistant.
Industrial Supervisor.
Teachers in Government High Scoools.
Forest Rangers.

1100. Two hundred and twenty-seven posts in the above categories were advertised. Two thousand five hundred and twenty-two applications were received and of these, 1,026 were interviewed and 227 were selected. The recommendations of the Commission in all these cases were accepted by the appointing authorities. Regarding appointments for which applications received were forwarded to the Unit Officers for selection without interview by the Commission, the Commission advertised 663 vacancies and forwarded to the Unit Officers 3,653 applications from eligible candidates detaining those of ineligible ones.

1101. There was no response from qualified candidates for several posts such as Instructors in certain Industrial subjects, Public Health Nurses, Weaving Demonstrators, Bee-keeping Demonstrators, Proof Examiners, Salesman, Design Assistant, Moulvis, Drawing Masters, Warders, Revenue Inspectors, Chargeman, House-keeper, Unani and Ayurvedic Phycisians, Assistant Professor, Sanskrit College and Dyeing Assistant.

1102. Approved lists of candidates were issued by the Commission for the following kinds and classes of appointments :—

Kind and class of appointment	*No. of candidates selected and assigned in the approved lists*	
	"A" list.	"B" list.
Clerks, Class I	Nil (*) ...	219
Steno-typists and typists—		
Grade I	Nil (*) ...	9
Grade II	31 ...	32
Teachers in Primary Schools	... 860 ...	1,792
Agricultural Fieldmen	3 ...	19
Veterinary Compounders	4 ...	12

NOTE.—*No applications were invited from candidates of Advanced Class as there was no need.

1103. There was a large scale of retrenchments in several departments due to economy measures and decontrol of certain commodities during the year. These affected specially a large number of II Division Clerks who were appointed in accordance with rules. Two hundred and sixty-three officials in this class were retrenched and of these, 113 were absorbed in other departments. The absorption of the remaining officials in future vacancies was under the consideration of the Commission. In view of this, approved lists of candidates were not issued for this service.

1104. The following Regulations and Rules for the working of the Commission were issued :—

(i) The Mysore Public Service Commission Functions Rules, 1953.

(ii) The Mysore Public Service Commission Regulation (Limitation of Functions), 1953.

(iii) Rules under proviso to Article 309 of the Constitution of India, regarding the classification of services and posts for the purpose of recruitment and appointment to posts in the services of the State.

1105. The following important proposals of the Commission were under the consideration of Government :—

(i) Scheme for holding competitive examinations or recruitment to the Ministerial and non-Technical executive posts in the services of the State.

MISCELLANEOUS

(ii) Reservation of appointments for Merit, Backward Classes and Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and rotation system for making appointments, and

(iii) Transfer of the work of the Mysore Local Service and Pleaders' Examinations Board with its staff to the Commission.

(xi) Horticulture and Public Gardens.

1106. The Government Gardens Department continued its activities connected with the fruit culture, vegetable culture and floriculture, introduction, acclimatisation and propagation of other economic and ornamental plants, and improvements of ornamental gardens both formal and landscape. It was under consideration to revive certain fruit industries which had deteriorated considerably during the last decade such as fig at Ganjam, pomegranate at Chintamani, Madhugiri and Bangalore, Pomelo at Devanhalli, Mango at Srinivasapur and Kolar ; Banana at Nanjangud, and Orange and Pineapple in Malnad areas.

1107. With the above object in view, the department was expanded by starting horticultural farms in the district headquarters and providing staff for attending to horticultural development works. The duties of the district staff were chiefly to give ready help and advice to those interested in horticulture, in ten selection of suitable lands for opening new orchards and vegetable gardens, for treatment of plant pests and diseases, supply of genuine plants and seeds at cheap rate propagated in Government Horticultural Farms.

1108. Horticultural Farms were functioning in seven out of nine districts. Nurseries were attached to these farms where plants and seeds were propagated for distribution in the respective districts.

1109. New strains of sweet potatoes of three varieties received from the United States of America were also introduced and propagated in large quantities and distributed to enthusiastic growers for further multiplication. These sweet potatoes were very rich in carotene and calcium contents and were specially suited to rice-eating public whereas the local varieties were devoid of carotene content.

1110. The Department dealt fruit culture for over a century and has been devoting special attention to the

encouragement of fruit cultivation in the State. Experimental works on fruit culture were done mainly at the Fruit Research Station, Hessarghatta, Demonstration Orchard at Krishnarajasagara and Fig Demonstration Farm at Ganjam. The work on vegetable culture was mainly done at the Horticultural Farm, Koramangala, Bangalore.

1111. As a measure to popularise the science of horticulture, a free horticultural course was started in Lalbagh, Bangalore, to impart both in theory and practice on modern lines and nearly one hundred students were undergoing training.

1112. The department and the local nurserymen and horticultural enthusiasts took part in the exhibition arranged for the evening flower shows held at Olympia, London, during August 1952. The scientific experts from the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, sought and took away specimens of exhibits sent from Bangalore.

1113. Interesting plant collections were made by purchasing, exchange and donations during the year.

1114. New collection of flowering and economic plants were received from various nurseries and horticultural institutions both in and abroad. Experimental cultivation of Dutch seed potatoes and American sweet potatoes were carried out in different Government and private gardens.

1115. The Lalbagh, maintained its popularity and reputation as a place of public resort and centre of horticultural work. A large number of visitors availed themselves of the use of the garden for pleasure, recreation and exercise. Lalbagh, Bangalore.

1116. Horticultural shows were held twice in the year, one in the month of August 1952 and the other in February 1953. The Winter show held in February 1953 was unique in many respects. The gate collections amounted to Rs. 3,087, the highest ever collected. Horticultural Shows.

1117. The Sri Chamarajendra Zoological Gardens, Mysore was opened to the public all the year round and on public holidays and festivals. The number of visitors visited the Zoo was 1,75,833 and the total gate collections realised was Rs. 26,707. The number of children of the local schools admitted free into the Zoo was 7,709. Sri Chamarajendra Zoological Gardens, Mysore.

MISCELLANEOUS

1118. The following were presented to the zoo:—

1. Five tiger cubs by Mr. Radcliffe, Oossoor Estate, Hassan District.
2. Himalayan Bear cub by His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.
3. One Leopard cat by Mr. J. H. Wilkas, New Hope P. O., Nilgiris.

Koramangala Farm.

1119. This farm was mainly set apart for the production of European vegetables and grass production for which there was great demand. The farm supplied 17,24,300 lbs. of green grass on credit costing Rs. 30,151 and 14,82,037 lbs. of green grass on retail sales costing Rs. 17,725 during the year. About Rs. 5,694 worth of vegetables were sold. The total income and expenditure of the farm were Rs. 53,258 and lbs. 34,647 respectively.

Horticulture Education.

1120. With a view to popularise the science of Horticulture, a Free Horticultural Training Course was started in October 1952. The tuition was imparted to nearly 100 enthusiastic students in different aspects of horticulture on modern lines both in theory and practice. The classes were held only on Sundays to enable even the interested employed persons in different offices to take up the course.

PART II

(i) Land Revenue.

1121. The seasonal conditions were not satisfactory during the year and the relief measures undertaken during the previous year had to be continued. Many tanks in the Districts of Kolar, Tumkur and Chitaldrug did not receive adequate supply of water and the yield of the dry and wet crops was affected much in these Districts, necessitating the grant of remission of half wet and dry assessment, etc., in the tracts affected. With a view to safeguard the interest of tenants, the Mysore Tenancy Act was introduced in the first instance into the Taluks noted below, and in the case of Pandavapura and Srirangapatna Taluks, special staff was

1.	Srirangapatna	6.	Thirthahalli
2.	Pandavapura	7.	Hosanagar
3.	Bangarpet	8.	Koppa
4.	Mulbagal	9.	Molakalmuru
5.	Sagar	and 10.	Madhugiri

also sanctioned to administer the Act. The work of the Department increased due to the above and also to advent of various schemes of postwar reconstruction and other Development activities.

Assessed Waste Lands.

1122. The various concessions granted under the Grow More Food Scheme were continued to be in force during the year. An extent of 27,690 acres of land was granted under the scheme and the total extent of land granted from the commencement of the Scheme up to the end of June 1953 was 3,65,010 acres. Of this, an extent of 2,37,967 acres of land was brought under cultivation.

1123. Out of an extent of 6,28,776 acres of land available for cultivation at the beginning of the year, an extent of 29,464 acres with an assessment of Rs. 33,373 was taken up for cultivation during the year as against 34,049 acres with an assessment of Rs. 38,670 in the previous year.

1124. The total area relinquished during the year was 734 acres with an assessment of Rs. 1,306 as against 3,646 acres at Rs. 2,402 in the previous year.

Alienation.

1125. A total extent of 808 acres of land with an assessment of Rs. 217 was alienated during the year as against 332 acres, of land with an assessment of Rs. 178 alienated during the preceding year for several purposes.

Darkhasts.

1126. Including the number of darkhasts *viz.*, 9,839 pending at the beginning of the year, there were 31,280 darkhasts to be dealt with. Of these, 21,172 were disposed of during the year, leaving a balance of 10,108 at the close of the year. The percentage of disposal during the year was 67 per cent.

1127. The total extent of land disposed of and the amount realised therefrom during the year was 61,718 and Rs. 8,22,298 respectively.

1128. The assessment levied on this extent was Rs. 68,048.

Grant of lands to military men.

1129. There were 520 applications pending disposal at the beginning of the year and 428 fresh applications were registered during the year making a total of 948 to be dealt with. Three hundred and forty eight applications were finally disposed of leaving a balance of 600 at the end of the year. The extent of lands granted to Military awardees during the year was 451 acres as against 225 in the previous year.

Area under occupation and area cropped.

1130. The total area under occupation during the year was 86,66,846 acres against 85,97,061 acres in the previous year showing an increase of 69,785 acres. The net area cropped during the year was 66,165,84 acres as against 67,59,064 acres in the preceding year showing a net decrease of 1,42,480 acres.

1131. The percentage of fallows compared to the area under occupation to the State was 23.66 against 21.37 in the previous year. The percentage of fallow land was the highest in Hassan District, being 36.2, lowest in Bangalore District being 8.4.

Grant of land to Depressed Class Members.

1132. One thousand one hundred and forty-nine darkhast applications were pending at the beginning of the year. Two thousand five hundred and four applications were received during the year making a total of 3,653 to be dealt with. Two thousand three hundred and eighty-three applications were finally disposed of, leaving a balance of 1,270 applications still to be disposed of at the close of the

year. An extent of 7,733 acres of land was granted during the year as against 9,479 acres granted during the previous year.

Collection of Land Revenue.

1133. The demand including Land Revenue Miscellaneous was Rs. 2,26,22,640. A sum of Rs. 1,30,89,975 including a remission of Rs. 5,20,968 was collected. The percentage of collection to current demand during the year was 57·86.

Coercive process.

1134. The total number of processes of all kinds served was 68,392 and a sum of Rs. 6,22,808 was realised.

Decrees in favour fo Co-operative Societies.

1135. Two thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven decrees involving a sum of Rs. 3,96,023 were pending at the beginning of the year and 2,587 decrees for a sum of Rs. 6,77,690 were received during the year making a total of 5,384 decrees involving a sum of Rs. 10,73,713 for disposal.

1136. Of these, 1,502 decrees were disposed of during the year and a sum of Rs. 3,27,731 was recovered leaving a balance of 3,882 decrées involving a sum of Rs. 7,45,982.

1137. The number of decrees pending execution was heavy in Bangalore and Mysore Districts, *viz.*, 721 and 1,958 respectively.

Area under Select crops.

1138. The total area cultivated with the select crops viz., paddy, ragi, horsegram, jowar (Cholam), Sugarcane and cotton in the several districts of the State was as follows :

	1952-53	*1951-52*
	Acres	Acres
Paddy	7,53,119	7,58,030
Ragi	17,08,065	17,25,088
Horsegram	7,68,340	8,68,567
Jowar (cholam)	5,71,261	5,28,323
Sugarcane	45,753	52,386
Cotton	83,176	1,34,163

1139. There was a distinct tendency generally for the area under food crops (except jowar) to go down or to remain static in spite of an increase in the area due to the G.M.F. Scheme and the general increase in population.

1140. The decrease was due partly to unfavourable seasonal conditions and partly to the increase of cultivation under commercial and non-food crops as a result largely of the higher prices fetched by commercial products.

Loans and Advances.

1141. Eight thousand eight hundred and thirty two applications for Takavi loans amounting to Rs. 13,05,935 were sanctioned. Five thousand three hundred and

eighty-eight applications for a sum of Rs. 14,76,600 remained undisposed of at the close of the year. The percentage of collection arrears of loans to demand was 43. 75.

1142. Two thousand eight hunderd and seventy-five applications for Land Improvement loans amounting to Rs. 19,65,571 were dealt with and 937 applications for a sum of Rs. 2,43,907 were sanctioned. The percentage of collection to demand was 39.

Record of Rights.

1143. The scheme of the Land Record of Rights has been introduced into all the Government villages as well as to some of the Inam villages which have been surveyed and settled. Action was taken to expedite the introduction of Record of Right Scheme into as many Inam villages as practicable. There was an Opening Balance of 1,21,019 mutation cases. Two lakhs twenty one thousand six-hundred and fifty-five fresh cases were received during the year making a total of 342,674 cases. Of this, 2,07,216 cases were disposed of, leaving a balance of 135,458 for disposal at the end of year.

Mutation Fee.

1144. There was a total demand of Rs. 27,50,062 and the collection during the year was Rs. 2,74,832. The total collection was Rs. 25,07,711 and the balance yet to be recovered at the end of the year was Rs. 2,42,351.

Record of Right Hissa Fees.

1145. The total demand from the inception of the scheme up to the end of the year was Rs. 48,09,860 against which a sum of Rs. 43,08,721 was collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 5,01,139 at the end of the year. The collection during the year was Rs. 1,52,068. The special staff in the Taluks of Mandya, Malavally and Kunigal and the two Record of Right Auditors in the Revenue Commissioner's office were continued during the year.

Tanks.

1146. There were in all 2,710 major and 20,945 minor tanks. The number of major and minor tanks in urgent need of repairs was 547 and 3,441 respectively. The repairs and improvements to tanks were taken up in the order of their urgency.

Chowthayi Tanks.

1147. The number of Chowthayi Tanks was 187 and the amount of remission the chowthayidars were entitled to in respect of these tanks was Rs. 3,410. Of these, 91 tanks were in action and 96 were out of action. Ninety-seven tanks were inspected as against 93 tanks in the

previous year. A remission of Rs. 1,401 relating to 71 tanks was granted.

1148. There were 239 village Forests in the State under the management of the respective Village Panchayets. No fresh village forest was constituted during the year. Village Forests.

1149. There were 49 toll gates in the State of which 8 were interior and 41 frontier toll gates. All the 8 interior toll gates and 36 frontier toll gates along with their 12 check gates were managed departmentally. The remaining 5 frontier toll gates with their 3 check gates were let out on contract during the year. Toll Gate.

1150. The income and expenditure of toll gates run departmentally was Rs. 2,06,680 and Rs. 90,729 respectively.

1151. Belated uneven and inadequate rains affected the agricultural operations in the State during the year. As a result, the several parts of the State particularly in the Districts of Tumkur, Chitaldrug and Kolar which had been visited by unfavourable monsoons during the previous year also showed further signs of distress and draught. Large section of the agricultural population was thrown out of employment. There was dearth for fodder and drinking water. The condition in the Districts of Tumkur, Chitaldrug and Kolar were more severe as several parts of these districts were victims of unfavourable seasonal conditions during the previous two years. In the parts of other districts also, there were scarcity conditions. Crops both dry and wet suffered in general, particularly in the dry areas. The purchasing power of the agricultural class was greatly reduced though at the same time the prices of food grains and other essential agricultural commodities rose. The livestock in the affected parts faced a shortage of water and fodder. Distress.

1152. Several measures were undertaken by the Director of Food Supplies and the Commissioner for Distress Relief to alleviate distress caused in these parts,

1153. Land Improvement and Takavi loans were granted liberally to the ryot class. Remission of both dry and wet assessment and suspension in deserving cases

according to rules were also granted liberally during the year as under.

	Remission.	Suspension.
Dry assessment.	Rs. 2,01,852-7-11	Rs. 90,986-5-8
Wet assessment.	„ 2,04,329-10-2	„ 1,64,243-3-2

(ii) Muzrai.

1154. The number of Muzrai Institutions in the State at the end of the year was 15,794. Of these, 14,822 were temples, 76 Jain bastis, 413 Muslim Institutions, 388 Mutts, 8 Rest Houses, 57 Chatrams and four other religious institutions. Twenty-six mutts were under Government management.

1155. The number of major Muzrai institutions increaesd from 192 to 203 and that of minor institutions from 1,245 to 1,263. There were 13,346 Village Muzrai temples.

1156. The income from the various Muzrai Institutions was Rs. 16,54,161. (Rs. 17,82,666.) The expenditure of these institutions amounted to Rs. 13,30,711 (Rs. 14,34,522). The closing balance at the end of the year was Rs. 44,86,555 (Rs. 42,16,873).

1157. An aggregate sum of Rs. 3,38,563 was realised during the year from jatras and cattle shows.

Chatram Savings Fund.

1158. The Chatram Savings Fund had an opening balance of Rs. 90,911. The income and expenditure were Rs. 72,058 and Rs. 1,00,208 respectively, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 62,761 at the end of the year. The main source of income to the Fund was from interest on investments and tasdi-*k*-grant of abolished chattrams on behalf of the Fund. The payment of cash dole to 155 persons at the rate of Rs. 3 per mensem to each was continued during the year. A sum of Rs. 5,580 was placed at the disposal of the Deputy Commissioners of districts for this purpose.

1159. Special services were conducted in all the Muzrai institutions on the Birthday of His Highness the Maharaja and on the Independence Day and Republic days. Important utsavams, jatras and car festivals and the 'urus' of Nawab Tippu Sultan and Hyder Alikhan at Gumbuz, Seringapatam were conducted according to the schedule.

1160. The Sringeri Mutt and its properties continued to be under Government management. His Holiness the Senior Swamigalu was '*Antharmukha*' for some time and while he was '*Bahirmukha*', a large number of disciples had darshan of His Holiness. In connection with the 61st birthday of His Holiness, the disciples of the Mutt conducted Maharudrayaga and Sri Chandiyaga and as a result of this there was bountiful rainfall all over the State. The income of the Mutt and jahagir under the revenue heads amounted to Rs. 2,51,549 and the expenditure charged to the service heads amounted to Rs. 2,75,762 respectively. The closing balance at the end of the year was Rs. 2,31,945 excluding the investments as detailed below:—

1. Rs. 1,10,000 in 3 per cent State loan bonds.
2. Rs. 50,000 in fixed deposits.
3. Rs. 49,500 in charitable deposits.
4. Rs. 5,000 in National Savings Certificates.
5. Rs. 36,560 share amount in Sringeri Sri Sarada Bank.

and 6. Rs. 1,000 in Areca Marketing ociety.

1161. The scheme of construction of buildings at a cost of Rs. six lakhs sanctioned in March 1952 out of Sringeri Mutt funds in Shankara Park, Bangalore, was taken up by stages by the Special Committee appointed by Government with the Chief Engineer as Chairman and seven buildings were completed during the year.

1162. In addition to the above, a total sum of Rs. 1,18,000 was invested on buildings in Shankara Park, Bangalore City. The tentative programme for 1953-54 drawn by the Chairman of the Building Committee, Shankara Mutt, Bangalore City at an estimated cost of Rs. 3,15,000 towards the construction of houses in Shankara Park was sanctioned in June 1953.

1163. The great event of the celebration of Mahamastakabhisheka to Sri Gomateswaraswami at Sravanabelagola was conducted on 5th March 1953 in the august presence of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore and other distinguished visitors. One thousand and eight Kalasas used for the Mahamastakabhisheka were auctioned and the bid secured for the first kalasa was Rs. 18,001 as against Rs. 8,001 on the previous occasion in 1940. The total realisations from this source amounted to Rs. 1,59,799. All necessary amenities were provided to the pilgrims and

other visitors. The All-India Radio gave a running commentary of the celebrations on 5th March 1953. The important events of Mahamastabisheka were filmed for the Government of India news reels. The gathering of people was estimated to be three lakhs on 5th March 1953.

1164. The other Jain Basthis in the State were working satisfactorily during the year.

1165. Panchalinga Dharsana at Talkad was held on 17th November 1952 and it was largely attended by devotees from all parts of India. His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore and all the Ministers visited Panchalinga Dharsana.

1166. His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore visited the temple of Sri Srikanteswaraswamy at Nanjangud five times during the year. His Highness the Maharaja of Bhavanagar also visited Sri Srikanteswaraswamy temple on 6th October 1953. His Highness the Maharaja visited the temple of Sri Venkataramanaswamy and other temples at Thirupathi and Thirumalai.

1167. The fifth Annual Conference of Agamatraya Mahamandala was held at Bangalore in January 1953. Sri Kadidal Manjappa, Minister for Revenue and Public Works opened the Conference and His Holiness Sri Swamigalu of Sri Majjigenahalli Mutt presided on the occasion.

1168. The Mysore State Charities, Tirupathi, the Mysore State Chattram, Benares, the Barahazar santarpane at Subramanya, South Canara District and the Sivasamudram Charities continue to work during the year.

1169. An estimate for Rs. 30,361 for repairing the jewels gifted to Sri Venkataramanaswamy temple at Tirupathi was sanctioned.

1170. The temples and all the Muslim Institutions in the State were well maintained during the year.

1171. The several Jain Basthis in the State were also reported to be working satisfactorily during the year.

BANGALORE,
DATED 7TH MAY 1954.

N. PUTTARANGASWAMY,
Chief Secretary to Government.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX I

A—Statement showing the Receipts and Expenditure of the Mysore State for the year 1952-53.

[In thousands of Rupees omitting 000.]

Heads of Account	Budget Estimates		Actual Receipts	
	1951-52	1952-53	1951-52	1952-53
RECEIPTS.				
Cash balance at the commencement of the year.	99,09	3,89,18	4,27,92	4,81,20
A. Land Revenue—				
1. Ordinary Revenue	1,20,30	1,12,00	1,08,62	1,06,09
2. Sale of Government Estates ...	7,00	7,00	4,69	5,18
3. Recoveries on account of Survey and Settlement Charges.	3,48	2,85	3,99	4,60
4. Recoveries of Overpayments ...	...	7	6	18
5. Collection of Payment for Service rendered.	20	40	33	26
6. Miscellaneous	1,315	16,00	17,75	17,56
7. Deduct—Refunds, etc.	*3,93*	*3,93*	4,41	*4,74*
Total ...	1,40,20	1,34,39	1,31,03	1,29,13
B. Forest Revenue—				
1. Timber and other produce removed from Forests by Government and Consumers and Purchasers ...	1,09,54	78,38	50,34	48,63
2. Miscellaneous	1,47	1,82	2,37	3,79
3. Deduct—Refunds	*1*	*1*	*1*	*2*
Total ...	1,11,00	80,19	52,70	52,40
C. Excise Revenue—				
1. Country Spirits ...	91,50	83,00	84,54	78,51
2. Country Fermented Liquor ...	86,10	72,05	89,53	75,25
3. Malt Liquors	4,00	3,42	4,47	2,62
4. Wines and Spirits	9,00	8,52	11,24	10,59
5. Receipts from Commercial Spirits, etc.	39	4,01	1,97	3,34
6. Opium	3,65	2,36	4,03	3,01
7. Duties on Medicinal and Toilet Preparation, etc.	80	36	75	63
8. Hemp and other Drugs	9,80	9,00	11,09	8,43
9. Sale of alcohol for use as motor fuel ...	1,80	5	3	2
10. Fines, Confiscations and Miscellaneous	30	25	1,27	2,14
11. Recoveries of Overpayments ...	...	5	15	5
12. Collection of Payments for service rendered.	8	8	3	22
13. Deduct—Refunds, etc.	*3,00*	*5,00*	*2,41*	*4,81*
Total ...	2,03,92	1,78,15	2,06,69	1,80,00
D. Stamp Revenue—				
(*a*) Non-Judicial				
1. Sale of Stamps	32,69	33,75	33,60	32,08
2. Duty on Impressing Documents ...	1,45	2,50	3,19	1,52
3. Fines and Penalties ...	21	20	12	16
4. Miscellaneous	...	7	44	26
5. Deduct—Refunds	*5,39*	*5,00*	*6,07*	*6,15*
Total (*a*) ...	28,96	31,52	31,28	27,87

APPENDIX I—*contd.*

[In thousands of Rupees omitting 000.]

Heads of Account	Budget Estimates		Actual Receipts	
	1951-52	1952-53	1951-52	1952-53
(*b*) Judicial—				
1. Court Fee realised in Stamps ...	16,60	16,70	16,94	18.87
2. Other Receipts	1,28	1,20	1,14	1,24
3. Fines, Penalties and Miscellaneous ...	...	5	5	5
4. Deduct—Refunds	*1,00*	*2,00*	*2,97*	*3,97*
Total (*b*) ...	16,88	15,95	15,16	16,19
Total (*a*) & (*b*) ...	45,84	47,47	46,44	44,06
E. Law and Justice—				
1. Sale proceeds of unclaimed and escheated property.	50	90	79	33
2. Court Fees realised in cash ...	20	29	47	38
3. General Fees, fines and forfeitures ...	5,00	5,50	5,60	6,74
4. Miscellaneous	25	26	70	49
5. Recoveries of over Payments ...	...	1	...	2
6. Deduct—Refunds	*80*	*1,00*	*91*	*78*
Total ...	5,15	5,96	6,65	7,18
F. Miscellaneous Taxes and other Receipts—				
1. Other Taxes and Duties ...	1,63,49	1,64,19	1,84,16	1,63,78
2. Registration	9,28	1,064	10,39	9,90
3. Miscellaneous Departments ...	53,75	57,24	54,67	37,43
4. Receipts in aid of Superannuation ...	1,53	1,60	3,31	3,57
5. Stationery and Printing	44	41	2,39	2,91
6. Miscellaneous	7,94	8,79	12,62	29,95
7. Jails and convict settlements ...	34	27	28	43
8. Police	3,87	4,53	4,89	6,55
9. Medical	9,61	15,51	11,68	14,95
10. Public Health	2,71	13,50	4,47	12,94
11. Education	30,50	35,89	30,67	44,23
12. Receipts under M. V. Act	43,50	52,04	56,80	57,92
Total ...	2,66,96	3,64,61	3,76,33	3,84,56
G. Miscellaneous—				
1. Interest—				
(i) Interest on Loans and Advances by the State Government.	3,57	4,14	4,88	7,00
(ii) Interest realised on Investments of Cash Balance.	25,04	25,18	33,65	34,88
(iii) Interest on Arrears of Revenue ...	56	65	2,00	2,85
(iv) Miscellaneous	6	10	20	94
(v) Deduct—Refunds	*1*	*10*	*42*	*3*
Total (1) ...	29,22	29,97	40,31	45,64
2. Civil Works	23,89	40,65	9,97	13,60
3. Agriculture	4,66	9,37	9,45	12,79
4. Veterinary	6,51	6,08	5,18	6,28
5. Co-operation	40	56	33	31
6. Industries and Supplies	33,08	5,56,97	4,23,19	4,80,02
Total ...	97,76	6,43,60	4,88,43	5,58,64

APPENDIX I—*contd.*

[In thousands of Rupees omitting 000.]

Heads of Account	Budget Estimates		Actual Receipts	
	1951-52	1952-53	1951-52	1952-53
H. Commercial Services—				
1. Irrigation, Navigation, etc., Works for which Capital Accounts are kept.	9,40	929	3,14	9,10
Irrigation, Navigation, etc., works for whi)h no capital accounts are kept.	...	...	...	2,600
2. Receipts from Electricity Schemes ...	80,43	1,00,19	97,27	89,73
3. Receipts from Road Transport Schemes	1,61	1,50	—4,07	—1,14
Total ...	91,44	1,10,98	96,34	1,23,69
Contribution from the Government of India towards Revenue Gap.	3,45,00	3,45,00	3,45,00	3,85,25
Extraordinary Receipts ...	5,500	42,23	61,01	648
Transfer from Funds	18,42	49,04	19,90	...
Total Service Head Receipts ...	13,80,69	20,11,62	18,30,52	18,71,39
N. Public Debt	6,60,00	4,13,21	2,35,50	2,21,13
R. Loans and Advances by State Government	30,51	44,76	20,46	20,45
Total Consolidated Fund ...	20,71,20	24,59,59	20,86,48	21,12,97
Contingency Fund	10,00	20,00	...	...
Public Account—				
Unfunded Debt—				
Special Loans	2,20	2,20	4,82	1,57
Savings Bank Deposits	3,10,00	3,90,00	3,10,34	2,29,25
State Certificates	36,00	36,00	8,72	7,46
State Provident Funds	14,41	14,62	19,35	19,89
Other Accounts	98,00	1,03,00	1,05,64	1,13,30
Deposits and Advances—				
Sinking Funds	33,06	43,77	33,11	42,97
Reserve Funds	71,29	1,21,21	99,31	—4,91,45
Other Deposit Accounts	21,24,01	14,63,80	16,35,13	9,18,12
Advances not bearing interest ...	1,56,79	94,14	8,28,48	4,34,28
Suspense	37,59,41	29,52,93	27,67,42	29,18,47
Miscellaneous	...	...	96,24	6,37,86
Remittances	71,44,95	72,78,53	74,79,11	76,77,40
Reserve Bank Deposits	...	...	...	9,27,34
Total Public Account ...	1,37,50,12	1,25,00,20	1,33,87,67	1,34 36,46
Total Receipts ...	1,58,31,32	1,49,79,79	1,54,74,15	1,55,49,43
Grand Total including Opening Balance ...	1,59,30,41	1,53,68,97	1,59,02,07	1,60,30,63

APPENDIX I—*contd.*

[In thousands of Rupees.]

Heads of Account	Budget Estimates		Actual Expenditure	
	1951-52	1952-53	1951-52	1952-53
EXPENDITURE.				
A. Revenue collection charges.—				
1. Land Revenue	25,21	26,44	23,59	24,91
2. State Excise Duties	16,90	10,33	9,81	8,51
3. Stamps	1,89	2,23	1,32	2,73
4. Forest	37,66	38,73	39,55	39,14
5. Registration	4,29	4,84	4,49	4,65
6. Charges on account of Motor Vehicles Act	6,56	6,99	8,49	8,99
7. Other Taxes and Duties ...	4,28	4,62	3,69	4,34
Total ...	96,79	94,18	90,94	93,27
B. Administration.—				
1. General Administration ...	70,83	78,57	81,41	67,04
2. Administration of Justice ...	23,63	27,61	23,55	26,94
3. Jails and convict settlements ...	6,34	6,78	6,40	7,41
4. Police	91,75	1,08,93	90,06	1,05,43
5. Miscellaneous Departments ...	12,81	12,72	10,63	11,03
6. Stationery and Printing ...	14,25	16,76	14,21	15,95
7. Miscellaneous	13,07	13,82	17,15	10,39
Total ...	2,33,18	2,65,19	2,43,41	2,44,19
C. Public Instruction	3,08,96	3,37,78	2,85,03	3,16,67
D. Medical charges	92,24	98,92	83,25	89,12
F. Public Works.—				
1. Construction of I. N. E. and D. Works.	30,75	28,14	14,46	13,50
2. Civil Works	2,02,51	2,64,20	2,13,23	1,87,15
3. Other Revenue Expenditure ...	48,01	58,40	75,36	70,50
Total F ...	2,81,27	3,50,74	3,03,05	2,71,15
G. Pensions	40,89	46,96	48,26	52,40
H. Miscellaneous.—				
1. Appropriation for Reduction or Avioidate of Debt	20,00	30,00	20,00	30,00
2. Interest on Debt and other Obligations.	82,11	90,40	1,07,94	1,09,43
3. Public Health	42,68	38,70	27,37	26,33
4. Agriculture	68,30	61,40	47,06	47,41
5. Veterinary	23,47	24,08	19,43	21,05
6. Industries and Supplies ...	46,09	5,45,00	4,31,92	4,01,00
7. Rural Development Department ...	54,69	46,02	48,52	44,57
8. Co-operation	5,24	6,63	5,79	6,00
9. Famine Relief	...	20,00	...	...
10. Scientific Departments ...	2,82	4,45	2,46	4,33
11. Extraordinary charges... ...	19,50	42,89	70,11	38,06
12. Transfer to Funds	...	...	...	...
Total ...	3,64,90	9,09,57	7,80,60	7,28,18

APPENDIX I—*contd.*

[In thousands of Rupees.]

Heads of Account	Budget Estimates		Actual Expenditure	
	1951-52	1952-53	1951-52	1952-53
I. Commercial Services.—				
1. Construction of INE and D Works outside the Revenue Account.	96,03	1,22,99	1,13,04	1,22,03
2. Capital outlay on Improvement of Public Health.	8,15	...	...	...
3. Capital outlay on Industrial Development.	2,35,92	1,41,00	16,38	28,39
4. Capital Account of Civil Works ...	...	...	...	4,04
5. Capital outlay on Electricity Schemes	4,16,33	1,85,00	1,90,64	2,79,85
6. Capital outlay on Road Transport Schemes	7,50	6,00	1,07	3,37
7. Payments of commuted value of pensions.	...	...	...	...
8. Capital outlay on State Schemes of Government Trading.	20,00	50,00	—25,14	34,89
Total ...	7,83,93	5,04,99	2,94,99	4,72,57
Total of Service and Capital Heads ...	22,02,16	26,08,33	21,29,53	22,67,55
N. Public Debt	...	5,00	43,15	13,84
R. Loans and Advances by State Government.	1,25,45	87,91	52,64	79,74
Total Consolidated Fund ...	23,27,61	27,01,24	22,25,32	23,61,13
Contingency Fund	10,00	20,00	—1,21	...
Public Account.—				
Unfunded Debt.—				
Special Loans	50	70	62	1,44
Savings Bank Deposits	2,76,00	3,45,05	3,29,26	2,54,79
State Certificates	23,00	20,00	15,43	20,31
State Provident Funds	9,79	9,88	15,75	14,42
Other Accounts	57,00	62,00	58,88	67,92
Deposits and Advances.—				
Sinking Funds	33,06	43,77	33,11	42,97
Reserve Funds	68,75	1,04,00	208	1,01,29
Other Deposit Accounts	19,54,48	14,45,80	17,16,48	9,48,13
Advances not bearing Interest	1,44,95	83,18	7,47,15	7,24,83
Suspense	...	29,55,69	27,49,84	28,10,07
Miscellaneous	37,01,21	...	...	...
Remittances	70,85,30	72,64,53	74,58,16	77,45,10
Reserve Bank Deposits	...	...	...	9,27,94
Total Public Account ...	1,33,54,04	1,23,34,60	1,31,96,76	1,36,58,61
Total Disbursements ..	1,56,91,65	1,50,55,84	1,54,20,87	1,60,19,74
Cash balance at the close of the year ...	2,38,76	3,13,13	4,81,20	10,99
Grand Total including Closing Balance ...	1,59,30,41	1,53,68,97	1,59,02,07	1,60,30,63

B—Statement showing the Demand, Collection and Balance under principal

Heads	Demand		
	Arrears	Current	Total
1. Land Revenue—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Assessment on lands	63,97,159	1,12,98,606	1,76,95,765
2 Quit-rent	4,68,912	5,52,801	10,21,713
3. Miscellaneous	12,63,565	26,41,597	39,05,162
Total ...	81,29,636	1,44,93,004	2,26,22,640
2. Forest—			
1. Recoveries from Sandalwood Oil Factory for sandalwood supplied.	...	40,57,571	40,57,571
2. Timber and other produce removed by Government and Private Agency.	17,56,104	51,90,445	69,46,549
3. Miscellaneous	2,37,219	5,62,457	7,99,676
(i) Wood Preservation Plant	92,974	1,84,585	2,76,959
(ii) Miscellaneous	10,643	29,735	40,378
(iii) Receipt from Development Schemes ...			
Total ...	20,93,340	1,00,24,793	1,21,18,133

B—Statement showing the Demand, Collection and Balance under principal heads of

	Detailed Heads	Demand			Coll
		Arrears	Current	Total	
3	Excise Revenue—	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	R
1	Arrack shop rent	1,81,410 10 2	45,52,571 4 0	47,33,981 14 2	45,27,
2	Duty on arrack	...	22,56,294 15 6	22,56,294 15 6	22,56,
3	Special Liquor license fee	1,747 0 0	3,15,282 8 0	3,17,029 8 0	3,17,
4	Duty on Special Liquors and jaggery arrack	...	1.87,208 9 0	1,87,208 9 0	1,87.
5	Duty on overproof, spirits contained in medicinal preparations and spirits used for medicinal and commercial purposes.	...	1,96,680 2 2	1,96 680 2 2	1,96,
	Total ...	1,83,157 10 2	75,08,037 6 8	76,91,195 0 10	74,84,
6	Government Toddy shop Rent (Date) ...	2,65,366 2 6	72,14,882 8 6	74,80,248 11 0	70,91,
7	Do do (Bagani) ...				
8	Inam shop Rent	8,433 2 0	2,02,929 10 3	2,11,362 12 3	2,01,
9	Tree tax (Date and Cocoanut)	30,528 1 9	8,94,046 14 6	9,24,545 0 3	9,00,
10	Do (Bagani) ...	...	...	...	
11	Tree Rent (Excise)	...	30,865 10 6	30,865 10 6	30,
	Total ...	3,04,327 6 3	83,42,724 11 9	86,47,052 2 0	82,24.
12	Ganja shop rent	28,024 1 4	6,13,521 0 0	6,41,545 1 4	5,27
13	Duty on Ganja	...	3,22,288 7 0	3,22,288 7 0	3,22,
14	Sale of Ganja	...	46,639 8 0	46,639 8 0	46,
	Total ...	28,024 1 4	9,82,448 15 0	10,10,473 0 4	8,96,
15	Opium license fee	44,788 0 0	2,32,521 0 0	2,77,309 0 0	2,23,
16	Sale of opium	...	94,900 1 6	94,900 1 6	94,
	Total ...	44,788 0 0	3.27,421 1 6	3,72,209 1 6	3,18,
17	Beer license fee	1,53,021 0 0	1,93,399 0 0	3,46,920 0 0	2,19,
18	Duty on Beer	...	2,04,625 5 11	2,04,625 5 11	2,04,
	Total ...	1,53,021 0 0	3,98,524 5 11	5,51,545 5 11	4 24,
19	Foreign Liquor license fee	9,537 9 6	4,78,301 2 6	4.87.838 12 0	4,63,
20	License fee on Denatured spirit... ...	...	3,57,042 8 4	3,57,042 8 4	3,57,
21	Do on medicated wines				
22	Miscellaneous fees etc., ...	2,909 12 1	85,312 13. 9	38,229 9 10	34,
23	Sale of arrack	...	7,14,564 17 10	7,14,564 11 10	7,14,
	Total ...	12,447 5 7	15,85,221 4 5	15,97,668 10 0	15,68,
	Grand Total ...	7,25,765 7 4	1,91,44,377 13 3	1,98,70,143 4 7	1,89,16,

Statement of Expenditure for the year 1952-53 in the Public Work

Sub-Major and Minor heads of appropriation	Original works		Repairs		Total C
	Grant	Outlay	Grant	Outlay	Gran
1	2	3	4	5	6
XVII. I.N.E.D.—A. IRRIGATION WORKS (2) Unproductive Works-Working expenses.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
(i) Krishnarajasagar Irrigation Works ...	...	...	7,64,000	6,18,712	7,64,
(ii) Vani Vilas Water Works ...	1,500	...	2,26,500	2,63,231	2,28,
(iii) Kolar Gold Fields Water Works... ...		...	1,57,000	1,74,281	1,57,
(iv) Chamarajasagar and Water Works ...	3,200	273	13,67,600	13,87,538	13,70,
Total XVII—I.N.E.D.—A ...	4,700	273	25,15,100	24,88,762	25,19,
18—Other Revenue expenditure financed from ordinary Revenue—A. Irrigation Works.—					
(a) Original Works—Major ...	6,66,700	4,09,148	...	...	6,66,
Do Minor ...	5,03,200	3,98,970	...	...	5,03,
(b) Extensions and Improvements ...	...	...	...	...	.
(c) Maintenance and Repairs ...	...	...	5,15,000	8,13,496	5,15,
(d) Establishment ...	...	...	...	...	.
(e) Tools and Plant ...	...	...	...	...	.
Grants-in-aid ...	...	...	3,00,000	3,00,000	3,00,
Development Schemes ...	22,00,000	20,09,489	25,00,000	21,89,702	47,00,
Total 18—A. ...	33,69,900	28,17,607	33,15,000	33,03,198	66,84,
19—I.N.E.D.—B. Irrigation Works ...	1,88,000	1,17,819	...	...	1,88
Development Schemes	12,13,600	8,88,645	...	...	12,13,
Establishment	...	...	...	...	.
Tools and Plant	...	...	...	...	.
Total 19—B. ...	14,01,600	10,06,464	...	...	14,01,
37—Education	50,000	20,384	...	...	50,
40—Agriculture	24,000	24,199	...	...	24,
40—A. Rural Development	80,000	85,103	...	...	80,
43—Industries—Sericulture ...	90,000	16,224	...	...	90,
47—Miscellaneous Departments-Flying School.	75,000	14,497	...	...	75,

Sub-Major and Minor heads of appropriation	Original Works		Repairs		Total C
	Grant	Outlay	Grant	Outlay	Gra
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
50—Civil Works.—					
Original Works—Buildings ...	63,80,000	38,58,266	...	...	63,80,
Do Communications ...	16,28,500	3,20,861	...	...	16,28
Repairs	...	...	47,32,500	43,43,063	47,32
Establishment	...	...	...	...	
Tools and Plant	...	...	...	..	
Grant-in-Aid	19,87,000	19,35,005	...	...	19,87
Suspense	...	...	...	..	
Development Schemes	64,36,500	53,22,464	...	...	64,36
Total 50—Civil Works ...	1,64,32,000	1,14,36,596	47,32,500	43,43,063	2,11,64
68. I.N.E.D.—A. IRRIGATION WORKS					
(2) Unproductive Works.					
(*b*) K. G. F. Water Works	48,000	7,223	...	...	4
(*c*) Chamarajasagar and Water Works ...	13,40,000	10,58,523	...	...	13,40
Total ...	13,88,000	10,65,746	...	...	13,88
Establishment	...	...	...	...	
Tools and Plant	...	...	...	...	
Suspense	...	...	...	...	
Development Schemes—					
I.—Constructing new tanks and pickups ...	8,10,000	7,26,331	...	...	8,10
II.—(A) Major Irrigation Projects.—					
Nugu Reservoir Works ...	31,35,000	32,71,376	...	...	31,35
Tunga Anicut Works ...	24,25,000	24,58,030	...	...	24,25
Bhadra Reservoir Works ...	15,75,000	15,72,587	...	...	15,75
Other Irrigation Works ...	15,32,000	16,99,605	...	...	
Total II—(A) ...	86,67,000	89,01,598	...	...	86,67
(B) K. R. Sagar Works	7,48,000	5,64,002	...	...	7,48
Total II ...	94,15,000	94,65,600	...	...	94,15
III. Lift Irrigation in River Valleys ...	...	16,479	...	...	
Deduct—Receipts on Capital Account ...	—7,38,000	—5,64,489	..	...	—7,38
Total—Development Schemes ...	94,87,000	96,43,921	...	...	94,87
Total—68. I.N.E.D.—A. Irgn. Works ...	1,08,75,000	1,07,09,667	...	...	1,08,75

Sub-Major and Minor heads of appropriation	Tools and Plant		Total Final Heads		
	Grant	Outlay	Grant	Outlay	Gran
.....	10	11	12	13	14
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
50—Civil Works.—					
Original Works—Buildings ...	...	...	63,80,000	34,58,266	..
Do Communications ...	...	..	16,28,500	3,20,861	..
Repairs	..	...	47,32,500	43,43,063	..
Establishment	...		20,09,400	16,02,248	..
Tools and Plant	4,80,000	3,77,813	4,80,000	3,77,813	..
Grant-in-Aid	...	...	19,87,050	19,35,005	..
Suspense	...	...	..	...	..
Development Schemes	...	...	64,96,500	59,22,464	28,00,0
Total—50. Civil Works ...	4,80,000	3,77,813	2,86,03,900	1,77,59,715	28,00,0
68. I.N.E.D.—A. IRRIGATION WORKS.					
(2) Unproductive Works.					
(*b*) K.G.F. Water Works	...	...	4,800	7,228	..
(*c*) Chamarajasagara and Water Works ...	...	...	18,40,000	10,58,522	..
Total ...	...	...	18,88 000	10,65,746	..
Establishment	...	...	16,500	11,188	..
Tools and Plant	600	118	600	118	..
Suspense	...	...	...	...	..
Development Schemes.—					
I.—Constructing new tanks and pickups ...	...	...	8,10,000	7,26,331	..
II.—(A) Major Irrigation Projects.—					
Nugu Reservoir Works ...	1 25,000	1,70,756	34,00,000	35,84,929	..
Tunga Anicut Works ...	50,000	49,470	26,50,000	25,66,309	..
Bhadra Reservoir Works ...	1,75,000	1,06,841	20,00.000	19,63,243	..
Other Irrigation Works ...	...	...	15,82,000	16,99,605	..
Total II—(A) ...	3,50,000	3,26,567	95,82,000	98,19,097	..
(B) K. R. Sagar Works	12,000	16,611	11,03,000	9,04,294	40,0
Total II ...	3,62,000	3,43,178	10,68,500	1,07,23,395	40,0
III.—Lift Irrigation in River Valleys ...	...	...	...	16,479	..
Deduct—Receipts on Capital Account ...	...	...	—73,800	—5,64,489	..
Total—Development Schemes ...	3,62,000	3,43,178	1,07,67,000	1,09,01,706	40,0
Total—68. I.N.E.D.—A. Irgn. Works ...	3,62,600	3,43,296	1,21,62,100	1,19,78,758	40,0

Sub-Major and Minor Heads of Appr priation	Original Works		Repairs		Total a
	Grant	Outlay	Grant	Outlay	Gran
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
72. Capital Outlay on Industrial Development .	36,000	29,871	...	...	36,(
81. Capital Account of Civil Works outside Revenue Accounts.	4,00,000	4,03,879	...	...	4,00,(
82. (B) Capital Outlay on Road ...	3,75,000	3,94,297	...	...	3,75,(
Total—Service Heads ...	3,32,13,200	2,69,59,061	1,05,62,000	1,00,85,023	4,37,75,8
Debt Heads—					
Depreciation Fund—					
K. G. F. Water Works	81,800	45,032	...	...	81,8
Chamarajsagar and Water Works ...	2,84,300	2,00,368	...	...	2,84,3
Total ...	3,66,100	2,45,400	...	...	3,66,1
S. Remittances	1,25,000	1,12,793	...	...	1,25,(
Irrigation Cess Fund	...	...	5,32,200	5,13,726	5,32,2
Loan for Restoration of Minor Tanks ...	...	...	1,00,000	31,497	1,00,(
Civil Advances—Charges recoverable from ryots under Tank Maintenance rules.	...	...	50,000	1,56,016	50,(
Railway Cess Fund	...	...	2,40,000	2,38,245	2 40,(
University Fund	4,00,000	3,80,416	...	...	4,00,(
Miscellaneous Public Advances ...	31,000	31,182	...	...	31,(
Contribution Works	18,00,000	27,70,963	...	...	18,00,(
27. (A) Loans to Municipality ...	39,000	39,374	...	...	39,(
Inter-Divisional Transfers	24,00,000	23,61,931	...	...	24,00,(
Insurance Fund	55,000	55,524	...	...	55,(
Total Debt Heads ...	55,82,000	62,42,983	9,22,200	9,89,484	65,04,
Grand Total ...	3,87,95,400	2,32,02,044	1,14,84,800	1,10,24,507	5,02,80,(

Sub-Major and Minor Heads of Appropriation	Tools and Plant		Total Final Heads		
	Grant	Outlay	Grant	Outlay	Grau
.....	10	11	12	13	14
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
72. Capital Outlay on Industrial Development .	...	...	36,000	29,817	.
81. Capital Account of Civil Works outside Revenue Accounts.	...	...	4,00,000	4,03,879	.
82. (B) Capital outlay on Roads ...	...	...	3,75,000	3,94,297	.
Total—Service Heads ...	14,34,300	4,91,62,300	4,91,62,300	4,21,10,918	28,40,
Debt Heads—					
Depreciation Fund—					
K. G. F. Water Works	...	...	81,800	45,032	.
Chamarajsagar and Water Works ...	...	...	2,84,300	2,00,363	.
Total ...	...	...	3,66,100	2,45,400	.
S. Remittances	...	...	1,25,000	1,12,793	.
Irrigation Cess Fund	...	...	5,32,200	5,13,726	.
Loan for Restoration of Minor Tanks ...	...	...	1,00,000	31,497	.
Civil Advances—Charges recoverable from ryots under Tank Maintenance rules.	.	...	50,000	1,56,016	.
Railway Cess Fund	...	...	2,40,000	2,38,745	.
University Fund	...	...	4,00,000	3,80,416	.
Miscellaneous Public Advances ...	500	150	32,500	33,960	.
Contribution Works	...	...	18,00,000	27,70,963	.
27. (A) Loans to Municipality ...	...	...	39,000	39,374	.
Inter-Divisional Transfers	...	...	24,00,000	23,61,931	.
Insurance Fund	...	...	55,000	55,524	.
Total Debt Heads ...	500	150	65,06,900	71,85,245	.
Grand Total ...	14,34,800	9,83,167	5,56,69,200	4,92,96,163	28,40

Head of Service	1947—48	1948—49	1949—50	1950—51	1951—
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
XVII I.N.E.D. A IRRIGATION WORKS.					
i. K. R. Sagar Irrigation Works ...	4,29,340	4,97,303	3,62,191	4,89,342	5,65
ii. Vanivilas Water Works	...	...	...	...	3,28
iii. K.G.F. Water Works...	...	...	...	1,38,611	1,36
iv. Chamarajasagar and Water Works ...	7,45,411	8,67,647	7,00,303	10,09,293	9,33
18. A Irrigation Works—					
Original Works	36,22,249	38,75,486	40,04,208	92,53,644	32,31
Repairs	2,87,5 6	1,85,670	1,77,280	4,92,348	19,41
Total ...	39,09,765	40,61,156	41,81,488	97,45,992	51,73
19. I.N.E.D. 'B' Irrigation Works ...	...	...	...	...	18,70
50, Civil Works—					
Original Works	21,79,772	23,39,989	27,15,416	49,13,620	86,27
Repairs	45,60,217	42,12,391	58,53,852	51,58,388	48,72
Total ...	67,39,989	65,52,380	85,69,268	1,00,72,008	1,34,99
68. I.N.E.D.—'A' IRRIGATION WORKS.					
K.G.F. and C.S.R. Water Works ...	4,34,910	7,00,177	1,92,438	4,88,695	10,25
Development Schemes ...	18,42,246	32,16,843	27,29,375	42,16,601	85,49
K.R. Sagar Irrigation Works ...	10,73,750	12,01,796	12,46,747	14,46,950	4,84
Total ...	33,50,906	51,18,816	41,68,560	61,52,246	1,00,59
DEBT HEADS.					
Civic Advances—Charges recoverable from ryots.	5,670	32,754	84,254	70,885	77
Loans for Restoration of Minor Tanks ...	30,364	97,793	4,786	10,835	49
Irrigation Cess Fund	9,95,527	13,06,905	7,22,768	1,80,126	2,30
Depreciation Fund	1,21,012	25,124	85,205	91,629	46

Sub-Major and Minor heads of appropriation	Tools and Plant		Total Final Heads		
	Grant	Outlay	Grant	Outlay	Grant
.....	10	11	12	13	14
XVII. I.N.E.D.—A. IRRIGATION WORKS. (2) Unproductive Works-Working expenses.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(i) Krishnarajasagar Works ...	...	7,820	8,29,000	6,30,203	..
(ii) Vani Vilas Water Works ...	4,700	440	3,39,000	3,65,004	..
(iii) Kolar Gold Fields Water Works...	1,500	1,610	2,11,800	2,46,934	..
(iv) Chamarajasagar and Water Works	13,000	25,152	17,32,500	17,41,592	..
Total XVII—I.N.E.D.—A ...	19,200	34,422	31,12,800	29,83,733	..
18—Other Revenue expenditure—financed from ordinary Revenue—A. Irrigation Works.—					
(a) Original Works—Major ...	...	...	6,66,700	4,09,144	..
Do Minor ...	...	...	5,03,200	3,98,970	..
(b) Extensions and Improvements ...	...	...	...	...	..
(c) Maintenance and Repairs ...	...	...	8,15,000	8,18,496	..
(d) Establishment	...	...	2,55,000	8,47,719	..
(e) Tools and Plant	1,00,100	81,292	1,00,100	81,292	..
Grant-in-Aid	...	..	8,00,000	8,00,000	..
Development Scheme	...	...	47,00,000	41,99,191	.
Total 18—A. ...	1,00,100	81,292	70,40,000	70,49,819	..
19—I.N.E D—B. Irrigation works ...	...	...	1,88,000	1,17,819	..
Development Schemes	...	...	18,87,600	10,62,648	..
Establishment	...	...	16,000	23,784	..
Tools and Plant	5,22,400	1,46,194	5,22,400	1,46,194	..
Total 19—B. ...	5,22,400	1,46,194	21,14,000	13,50,442	..
37—Education	...	...	50,000	20,384	..
40—Agriculture	...	...	24,000	24,199	..
40—A. Rural Development	...	...	80,000	85,100	..
43—Industries—Sericulture	...	...	90,000	16,224	..
47—Miscellaneous Departments-Flying School.	..	...	75,000	14,497	..

Statement showing the Opening Balance, Receipts, Expenditure and Closing Bala
State during the year 1952-53.

Serial No.	District	Opening balance	Receipts	To
		Rs.	Rs.	
1	Bangalore	1,36,381	8,39,590	9,7
2	Mysore	1,69,311	8,64,602	10,3
3	Kolar	2,21,091	7,89,987	10,1
	Tumkur	1,74,519	9,31,193	11,0
5	Hassan	2,85,367	8,98,016	11,8
6	Chitaldrug	2,66,243	8,89,935	11,5
7	Chikmagalur	1,49,221	5,84,262	7,3
8	Shimoga	3,52,961	10,83,811	14,3
9	Mandya	1,80,001	4,93,664	6,7
	Total ...	19,35,095	73,75,060	93,1

APPENDIX

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed o

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Number of offences			Number of cases disposed of during the past year	Number of cases disposed of during the present year	Number of persons
			Balance from past year	Committed during the present year	Total			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Sections of Indian Penal Code.							
1	115, 117, 118, 119... 120-B ...	Abetment of cognizable offence ... Congizable criminal conspiracy ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	.. ...	... ...
	Class I.	*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.*						
2	131 to 136 and 138	Offences relating to the Army and Navy	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 254 ...	Offences relating to coin ...	2	2	4	6	1	7
4	255 to 263-A ...	Offences relating to stamps ...	...	1	1	...	1	1
5	467 and 471 ..	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes	11	5	16	12	1	11
6	469-A to 489-D ...	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes ...	8	11	19	6	10	19
7	212 to 216, 216-A...	Harbouring an offender ...	...	1	1	1	1	1
8	224, 225, 225-B and 226.	Other offences against public justice	28	29	57	34	46	90
9	143 to 153, 157, 158 and 159.	Rioting or unlawful assembly ...	233	238	471	162	215	4,415
10	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier	1	5	6	3	6	6
		Total ...	288	292	575	224	281	4,550
	Class II.	*Serious Offences against Person.*						
11	302, 303, 396 ...	Murder	95	167	262	124	172	327
12	307 ...	Attempts at murder	9	10	19	10	8	19
13	304, 308 ...	Culpable homicide	3	3	6	17	5	14
14	376 ...	Rape by a person other than the husband	2	17	19	2	11	19
15	377 ...	Unnatural offences	...	4	4	...	2	4
16	317 and 318 ...	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	20	25	45	10	28	45
17	305, 306 and 309	Attempt at and abetment of suicide	28	65	93	69	70	93
18	329, 331, 333, 325, 326, 335.	Grievous hurt	126	183	309	120	176	419
19	328 ...	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	20	20	40	17	30	40
20	327, 330, 332, 324	Hurt	382	608	990	499	689	1,078
21	363 to 369 and 372, 373 and 371.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves	56	67	123	42	41	217
22	344 to 348 ...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion	5	9	14	...	11	17
22A	353, 332 ...	Hurt and assault to deter a public servant from duty	44	60	104	56	59	135
23	353, 354, 356, 357...	Criminal force to women or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine ...	89	116	105	72	116	217
24	304-A, 33 ...	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	87	106	193	81	106	182
		Total ...	966	1,460	2,426	1,119	1,474	2,826
		Carried over ...	1,249	1,752	3,001	1,343	1,755	7,376

IV.

number of persons arrested and awaiting trial during the calendar year 1952-53.

Number of persons convicted	Number of persons sentenced: Imprisonment: Simple	Imprisonment: Rigorous	Imprisonment & fine: Simple	Imprisonment & fine: Rigorous	Fine only	Whipping	Released under 562, Cr. P.C.	Total	Number of persons acquitted or discharged	Number of persons confined being insane	Number of persons died during or before trial	Terms of Imprisonment: Under 1 month	From 1-2 months	From 2-3 months	From 3-6 months	From 6-12 months	From 1-2 years	From 2-3 years	From 3-5 years	Above 5 years	Transportation	Capital punishment	Awaiting trial	Remarks
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	16A	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...
9	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	9	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
47	1	44	1	...	1	.	...	47	26	...	...	3	5	...	16	16	6	...	...	...	...	...	17	...
175	1	64	17	3	90	..	...	175	2,184	..	...	18	14	33	5	13	2	...	...	...	...	...	2056	...
4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	..	...	...	..	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
235	9	114	18	3	91	..	..	235	2,218	...	...	21	19	33	23	13	8	...	...	...	...	...	2097	
127	...	121	...	6	...	...	...	127	67	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	10	15	32	8	54	...	133	...
3	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	3	6	...	..	...	...	..	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	10	...
5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	.	...	...	...	...	...	6	...
3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	8	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	8	...
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
6	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	6	11	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	...
44	25	15	...	...	...	.	4	44	17	...	...	23	7	6	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	...
59	7	20	3	...	29	...	...	59	287	...	...	...	12	18	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	73	...
10	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	10	20	...	...	...	...	...	6	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...
145	93	35	7	10	...	...	...	145	468	...	...	36	41	46	16	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	465	...
30	13	17	...	...	...	...	...	30	144	..	...	...	...	...	15	10	5	...	...	...	...	...	43	..
9	6	3	...	...	...	...	...	9	4	...	...	...	...	4	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
11	4	4	...	3	..	...	...	11	90	...		5	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	...
61	12	15	2	3	29	...	...	61	151	...	...	5	15	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
36	15	16	...	5	...	...	...	36	75	...	...	7	2	11	15	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	71	...
550	178	266	12	29	58	...	7	550	1,352	...	..	78	79	101	63	36	19	15	32	8	54	...	924	...
785	187	380	30	32	149	...	7	785	3,370	...	...	99	98	134	86	67	27	15	32	8	54	...	3021	...

APPENDIX

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Number of offences: Balance from past year	Number of offences: Committed during the present year	Number of offences: Total	Number of cases disposed of during the past year	Number of cases disposed of during the present year	Number of persons apprehended	Number of persons convicted
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Brought forward ...	1,249	1,752	3,001	1,343	1,755	7,376	785
		Class III—Serious Offences against Person and Property or against Property only.							
2	395, 397, 398, 399 and 402	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity.	22	29	51	7	21	256	39
26	392, 393, 394, 397 and 398	Robbery	50	80	130	50	56	132	20
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433 and 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences.	43	81	124	23	63	232	17
28	428 and 429 ...	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	23	50	73	25	31	125	6
29	449 to 452, 454, 455 and 457 to 460.	Lurking, house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	1,279	2,548	3,827	2,288	2,548	2,550	1,014
30	311, 400 and 401...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	1,417	2,788	4,205	2,393	2,719	3,295	1,096
		Class IV—Minor Offences against Person.							
31	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement	57	89	146	67	65	156	6
32	336 and 337 ...	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life.	63	158	221	127	114	152	48
		Total ...	120	247	367	194	179	308	54
		Class V—Minor offences against Property.							
33	379 to 382 ...	Theft { Of cattle ...	199	449	648	575	425	723	272
		{ Ordinary ...	1,627	5,492	7,119	5,459	5,378	6,201	3,182
34	406 to 409 ...	Criminal breach of trust ...	295	452	747	420	363	550	178
35	411 to 414 ...	Receiving stolen property ...	6	11	17	9	12	16	6
36	419 and 420 ...	Cheating	130	166	296	239	149	288	60
37	447, 448, 455 and 456	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking, house-trespass or house-breaking.	132	245	377	239	190	415	139
38	461 and 42 ...	Breaking closed receptacles ...	1	7	8	3	7	3	3
		Total ...	2,390	6,822	9,212	6,944	6,524	7,996	3,835
		Total of Classes I to V ...	5,176	11,639	16,785	10,874	11,177	18,975	5,770
		Class VI							
		Other Offences	198	772	970	....	659	1,391	795
39	225 to 297 ...	Offences against Religion ...	8	5	13	...	6	12	8
40	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Sec. 34, Act V of 1861 and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances	67	147	214	...	135	164	80
		Arms Act ...	45	127	172	...	121	168	104
		D. I. R. ...	1,151	3,013	4,164	...	3,386	4,273	2,500
41	... ...	Offences under C. T. Act ...	63	98	161	...	129	148	3[illegible]
42	... ...	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	2,869	41,102	43,971	...	41,276	40,276	40,12[illegible]
		Security offences ...	116	382	498	..	268	268	123
		Mysore prohibition Act ...	1,050	13,703	14,753	...	13,943	15,785	13,520
		Total ...	5,567	59,349	64,916	[illegible]	59,878	62,485	54,322
		Grand Total ...	10,743	70 958	81,701	10,874	71,(50	81,460	63,092

of, number of persons arrested and awaiting trial during the calendar year 1952-53.

Number of persons sentenced								Number of persons acquitted or discharged	Number of persons confined being insane	Number of persons died during or before trial	Terms of Imprisonment									Transportation	Capital punishment	Awaiting trial	Remarks
Imprisonment		Imprisonment & fine									Under 1 month	From 1 to 2 months	From 2 to 3 months	From 3 to 6 months	From 6 to 12 months	From 1 to 2 years	From 2 to 3 years	From 3 to 5 years	Above 5 years				
Simple	Rigorous	Simple	Rigorous	Fine only	Whipping	Released under 562, Cr. P. C.	Total																
11	12	13	14	15	16	16a	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
187	380	30	32	149	...	7	785	3,570	...	...	99	98	134	86	67	27	15	32	8	54	...	3,021	
...	33	...	6	...	...	...	39	81	...	...	...	...	...	..	30	...	...	...	9	...	...	186	
4	16	...	...	...	...	...	20	72	...	...	..	...	...	9	3	4	4	...	...	...	...	40	
...	2	...	...	15	...	...	17	118	...	...	..	...	..	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	97	
2	...	...	...	4	...	...	6	75	...	1	...	..	..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	
85	791	49	49	...	...	40	1,014	828	...	2	267	122	107	188	196	72	25	3	2	...	...	706	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
91	842	49	55	19	...	40	1,096	1,174	...	3	157	122	107	199	230	76	29	3	11	...	...	1,023	
...	..	4	...	2	...	...	6	119	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	
4	2	...	3	39	...	...	48	64	...	...	2	1	2	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	
4	2	4	3	41	...	...	54	183	..	...	6	1	2	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	71	
11	190	3	26	26	...	16	272	255	..	2	64	56	21	78	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	194	
202	2,044	28	48	461	...	399	3,182	1,275	...	97	851	438	325	385	217	96	10	...	...	...	...	447	
42	74	8	...	24	...	25	173	144	1	19	30	20	20	27	14	37	...	...	...	...	...	218	
1	2	..	...	3	...	...	6	4	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	
10	40	5	...	5	...	...	60	91	...	1	12	12	12	7	6	5	1	...	...	...	...	136	
23	37	20	9	50	...	...	139	143	1	18	19	21	19	15	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	114	
...	2	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	2	1	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	
289	2,389	64	84	569	...	440	3,835	1,912	2	137	978	549	399	512	252	147	11	...	...	...	...	1,110	
571	3,613	147	174	778	...	487	5,770	6,839	2	140	1340	770	642	800	550	250	55	35	19	54	...	5,225	
257	37	64	4	433	...	...	795	459	...	29	197	68	38	26	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	134	
...	...	...	...	3	..	..	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6	4	...	...	70	...	..	80	45	...	...	2	6	2	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	
2	4	6	...	88	...	4	104	25	...	..	6	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	
190	49	418	69	1,774	...	...	2,500	975	...	88	531	128	10	15	29	13	...	...	...	...	...	710	
4	63	...	4	...	...	...	71	37	...	15	6	18	12	14	16	5	...	..	...	...	...	62	
2	...	411	...	38,473	...	...	40,126	100	...	..	1185	468	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	
89	59	25	...	...	...	...	123	145	...	...	50	13	20	17	18	5	...	...	...	..	...	145	
561	648	38	28	12,245	...	...	13,520	482	...	50	732	382	77	69	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	969	
301	864	962	105	53,056	...	4	57,322	2,271	...	152	2709	1087	161	141	111	23	...	...	...	...		2,148	
872	4,477	1,109	295	53,564	...	401	48,092	9,110	1	322	4049	1857	803	941	661	273	55	35	19	54	...	7,373	

APPENDIX V—(CIVIL).

Nature and Value of Civil Suits filed and disposed of in the several Civil Courts in the Mysore State during the year 1952-53.

Tribunals	Opening balance		Filed or received by transfer		Refined and remanded		Total		Disposed of		Closing balance	
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Munsiffs' Courts ...	9,113	8,175	17,510	19,721	928	1,048	27,551	28,945	19,376	20,550	8,175	8,395
Courts of the Subordinate Judges ...	1,863	1,847	4,969	5,573	159	289	6,991	7,639	5,144	5,598	1,847	2,041
District Courts ...	492	550	726	625	18	86	1,236	1,262	686	760	550	502
Total ...	11,468	10,572	23,205	25,949	1,105	1,424	35,778	37,846	25,206	26,908	10,572	10,938

Tribunals	Suits filed during the present year											Suit disposed of					Average duration
	Value	Suits regarding landed property	Suits regarding money transactions	Suits for other rights	Number of suits under Rs. 100	Number of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500	Number of suits above Rs. 500 and below Rs. 1,000	Number of suits above Rs. 1,000 and below Rs. 5,000	Number of suits above Rs. 5,000	Number of suits, the value of which cannot be estimated in money	*Ex parte*	Admitted and compromised	Struck off the file	Otherwise disposed of	Value	
14		15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	Rs. a. p.														Rs. a. p.	
Munsiffs' Courts ...	66,17,966 12 5	2,951	15,521	1,249	7,112	8,008	2,069	1,372	...	1,160	6,539	6,058	142	7,811	52,07,891 8 6	152·8
Courts of the Subordinate Judges ...	27,97,352 12 6	239	5,102	162	1,901	2,909	2	482	172	37	1,983	1,785	82	1,748	32,10,923 9 3	122·1
District Courts ..	65,35,114 12 10	96	466	63	...	391	4	43	171	16	228	379	8	145	41,64,412 13 4	174·7
Total ...	1,59,50,434 5 9	3,286	21,089	1,474	9,013	11,308	4,075	1,897	343	1,213	8,750	8,222	232	9,704	1,25,83,227 15 1	143·4

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing the Receipts and Expenditure on account of Registration in My

Sl. No.	Name of office	Total number of documents registered in books I, III and IV	Total amount of ordinary fees	Total of other receipts
	(1) MYSORE DISTRICT.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Mysore District Registry Office ...	69	842 7 0	544 7 0
2	Mysore Sub-Registry Office ...	6,279	37,432 11 0	4,696 4 6
3	Krishnarajanagar Sub-Registry Office ...	2,569	11,811 13 0	921 13 0
4	Mirle do ...	2,439	11,139 5 0	550 1 6
5	Hunsur do ...	2,113	7,521 10 0	446 2 0
6	Periyapatna do ...	1,578	5,262 15 6	261 13 0
7	Heggadadevanakote do ...	1 138	4,026 6 6	246 13 0
8	Gundlupet do ...	4,143	13,124 3 0	416 10 0
9	Chamarajanagar do ...	6,434	19,372 6 6	680 11 0
10	Kuderu do ...	2,988	8,968 1 0	250 4 6
11	Nanjangud do ...	5,887	21,177 0 0	1,321 5 0
12	T -Narsipur do ...	5,124	17,349 8 0	677 5 0
13	Bannur do ...	2,776	11,269 6 6	552 3 0
	Total ...	43,487	1,69,207 13 0	11,545 12 6
	Yelandur Sub-Registry Office ...	2,051	5,759 11 6	207 2 0
	(2) BANGALORE DISTRICT.			
1	District Registrar's Office, Bangalore ...	120	26,492 10 0	1,763 13 0
2	Sub-Registrar's Office, Civil Station, Bangalore ...	2,735	41,639 3 0	6,207 3 0
3	Bangalore City Sub-Registrar's Office ...	5,112	75,653 1 0	12,228 14 0
4	Bangalore Taluk do ...	7,650	41,394 5 0	4,851 15 0
5	Anekal do ...	2,678	9,774 12 6	725 4 0
6	Kankapura do ...	5,897	16,918 5 0	974 11 6
7	Channapatna do ...	7,186	20,988 3 0	1,176 0 9
8	Ramanagaram do ...	3,033	9,699 6 6	634 5 6
9	Magadi do ...	4,570	12,573 14 0	913 8 6
10	Nelamangala do ...	3,394	9,517 3 6	782 0 0
11	Dodballapur do ...	3,319	9,163 15 0	651 5 0
12	Devanahalli do ...	2,674	7,522 6 0	567 5 6
13	Hoskote do ...	3,575	10,465 9 0	897 6 0
	Total ...	51,823	2,91,803 0 6	32,313 11 9

Sl. No.	Name of office	Total number of documents registered in books I, III and IV	Total amount of ordinary fees	Total of other receipts
	(3) KOLAR DISTRICT.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Kolar District Registry Office ...	6	40 4 0	26 9 0
2	Kolar Sub-Registry Office ...	3,955	10,627 3 0	795 5 6
3	Bangarpet Sub-Registry Office ...	4,063	13,670 10 6	869 8 0
4	Malur do ...	2,618	6,802 2 0	702 5 0
5	Mulbagal do ...	2,855	6,515 9 6	762 8 0
6	Srinivaspur do ...	3,154	7,172 5 0	503 10 0
7	Chintamani do ...	3,261	8,115 4 6	559 0 0
8	Sidlaghatta do ...	2,251	5,825 10 6	507 4 6
9	Chikballapur do ...	2,990	7,284 13 6	849 2 0
10	Goribidnur do ...	2,470	3,535 11 0	979 7 6
11	Bagepally do ...	1,120	3,396 11 0	150 6 0
12	Gudibanda do ...	891	1,080 0 0	190 12 0
	Total ...	28,594	79,066 4 6	6,894 13 6
	(4) TUMKUR DISTRICT.			
1	Tumkur District Registry Office ...	3	25 6 0	32 8 0
2	Tumkur Sub-Registry Office ...	4,916	16,880 15 6	996 3 3
3	Kunigal do ...	5,545	14,918 14 6	874 0 9
4	Gubbi do ...	3,192	8,798 12 0	346 12 0
5	Tiptur do ...	2,744	10,093 12 0	578 8 6
6	Chikkanayakanahalli Sub-Registry Office ...	2,359	8,307 10 0	422 2 3
7	Turuvekere do ...	3,006	8,309 14 6	299 5 6
8	Madhugiri do ...	2,340	7,109 6 6	406 4 6
9	Sira do ...	1,485	4,097 6 0	374 7 0
10	Koratagere do ...	1,710	4,776 4 6	256 6 6
11	Pavagada do ...	809	2,801 14 0	282 4 0
	Total ...	28,109	86,130 3 6	4,891 14 6
	(5) HASSAN DISTRICT.			
1	Hassan District Registry Office ...	8	161 13 0	82 0 6
2	Hassan Sub-Registry Office ...	4,123	13,298 8 0	903 7 0
3	Arsikere do ...	3,393	13,330 11 0	761 5 0
4	Arkalgud do ...	3,246	9,776 11 6	849 12 0
5	Holenarsipur do ...	2,202	6,722 9 6	339 13 6
6	Channarayapatna do ...	2,187	6,667 5 6	346 8 6
7	Nuggihally do ...	2,528	8,044 14 6	205 9 6
8	Belur do ...	1,600	5,530 6 0	242 2 0
9	Saklespur do ...	1,167	6,154 10 0	456 13 0
10	Alur do ...	1,166	3,621 13 0	150 10 0
	Total ...	21,260	73,298 6 0	4,388 1 3

				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p
	(6) CHIKMAGALUR DISTRICT.				
1	Chikmagalur District Registry Office	...	14	1,339 6 0	98 14 0
2	Chikmagalur Sub-Registry Office	...	1,782	10,217 9 0	681 15 0
3	Kadur do	...	1,638	7,178 8 0	465 14 6
4	Tarikere do	...	1,722	4,114 12 0	499 4 0
5	Mudigere do	...	449	4,140 14 6	499 11 0
6	Koppa do	...	249	1,914 12 6	260 8 6
7	N. R. Pura do	...	212	1,396 4 0	84 10 0
8	Sringeri do	...	184	733 8 0	70 5 0
	Total	...	5,650	31,335 10 0	2,661 2 0
	(7) MANDYA DISTRICT.				
1	Mandya District Registry Office	...	1	4 5 0	10 14 0
2	Mandya Sub-Registry Office	...	5,892	21,685 12 0	1,138 1 0
3	Maddur do		6,296	20,320 0 6	869 4 0
4	Srirangapatna do	...	4,097	12,831 4 0	628 15 0
5	Malvalli do	...	4,697	14,134 12 0	672 5 0
6	Krishnarajpet do	...	3,701	9,751 5 0	579 2 0
7	Pandavapura do	...	3,196	12,102 6 6	906 3 6
8	Nagamangala do	...	1,831	7,699 15 0	267 9 0
	Total	...	28,711	98,732 12 0	5,072 0 6
	(8) CHITALDRUG DISTRICT				
1	Chitaldrug District Registry Office	...	5	84 11 0	6 0 0
2	Chitaldrug Sub-Registry Office	...	1,769	9,018 13 0	853 11 6
3	Challakere do	..	898	3,188 7 6	319 0 0
4	Davangere do	...	2,717	12,161 3 6	805 2 6
5	Harihar do	...	744	3 340 15 0	191 2 0
6	Hiriyur do	...	1,094	4,083 6 0	178 12 0
7	Holalkere do	...	1,050	3,598 0 0	197 14 0
8	Hosadurga do	...	1,157	5,457 15 6	300 9 0
9	Jagalur do	...	677	2,703 8 0	224 0 0
10	Molakalmuru do	...	461	1,843 13 0	62 0 0
	Total	...	10,492	45,780 12 6	3,378 8 0

Sl. No.	Name of Office	Total No. of documents registered in books I, III and IV	Total amount of ordinary fees	Total of other receipts
	(9) SHIMOGA DISTRICT.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Shimoga District Registry Office ...	17	261 0 0	125 7 0
2	Shimoga Sub-Registry Office ...	1,452	7,875 8 6	204 14 9
3	Honnali do ...	958	3,640 12 0	456 12 6
4	Channagiri do ...	1,388	4,211 13 0	365 3 0
5	Thirthahalli do ...	538	4,199 14 0	623 15 6
6	Sagar do ...	752	4,455 6 0	370 14 0
7	Sorab do ...	844	3,717 11 0	454 13 0
8	Shikaripur do ...	1,194	5,912 12 6	895 1 0
9	Hosanagar do ...	304	1,813 1 0	161 13 0
10	Bhadravati do ...	1,129	4,956 13 0	240 6 0
	Total ...	8,591	41,088 11 6	4,899 1 9
	Total for 9 Districts ...	2,29,118	9,16,393 9 0	75,994 15 0
	Office of the Inspector-General of Registration in Mysore.	...	...	...
	Pay of Sri C. Govindaswamy, Sub-Registrar (on leave) was drawn in this office for three months.	...	...	...
	Pay of Sri H. Munivenkataswami, Sub-Registrar (on leave) was drawn in this office for ten months.	...	...	...
	Grand Total ...	2,29,113	9,16,393 9 0	75,994 15

APPENDIX VII.—Agricultural Stock in the Mysore State duri

District	Bulls over three years								
	Cattle				Buffaloes				
	Breeding Bulls	Working Bullocks	Other Bulls	Total	Breeding Bulls	Working Bulls	Other Bulls	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Bangalore ...	1,631	1 42,230	16,946	1.60,807	1,221	2,349	793	4,463	
Kolar ...	2,201	1,84,685	14,836	2,01,722	1,663	4,690	965	7,323	
Tumkur ...	803	2,21,780	13.061	2,35,644	988	8,350	1,088	10,426	
Mysore ...	951	2,15,107	18,616	2,34,674	777	980	547	2,3 4	
Mandya ...	768	1,02,585	7,113	1,10,466	1,058	1,098	531	2,687	
Hassan ...	764	1,69,329	11,618	1,81,711	1,024	2,359	693	4,076	
Shimoga ..	2,637	1,55,373	18,207	1,76,217	1,452	10,645	1,232	13,329	
Chikmagalur ...	760	1,03,096	9.514	1,13,370	882	6,170	710	7,762	
Chitaldrug ...	2,007	1.85,175	9,804	1,96,986	1,951	5,581	1,182	8,714	
Grand Total ..	12,522	14.79 360	1,19,715	16,11,597	11,021	42,222	7,741	60,984	4,

District	Cows over three years								
	Cattle	Buffaloes							C
	Total	In Milk	Dry	Not calved	For work	Others	Total	Male	
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
Bangalore ...	3,76,904	42,965	38,925	9,255	884	1,465	93,494	57,393	7
Kolar ...	2,24,385	31.781	30,878	7,704	599	1,215	72,177	47,252	5
Tumkur ...	2.48.286	29,583	32,462	8,081	714	1.031	71,871	51,340	5
Mysore ...	2,63,431	29,778	36,157	9,335	507	887	76,664	47,717	5
Mandya ...	1,55,611	30,101	34,540	9,431	752	1,180	75,954	21 852	2
Hassan ...	3,34,615	25,679	32,782	8,731	546	805	68,543	39,435	4
Shimoga ...	1,61,878	28,719	36,391	8,821	445	737	75,103	42,952	4
Chikmagalur ...	1,13,351	13,028	16,572	4,244	197	507	34,526	26,221	2
Chitaldrug ...	1,27,716	35,410	45,606	10,611	563	1,237	93,427	35,274	3
	19,06,177	2,67,044	3,04,303	76,191	5,407	9,014	6,61,719	3,69,436	4,0

District	Under one year							1 to 3
	Cattle			Buffaloes				
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Up to one year	Male
...	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
Bangalore ...	32,718	34,443	67,156	5,601	11,118	16,719	25,376	41,951
Kolar ..	20,443	23,133	43,576	5,214	9,592	14,806	52,339	53,644
Tumkur ...	26,005	26,748	52,753	6,875	10,638	17,513	74,966	71,890
Mysore ...	26,988	27,082	54,070	4,710	8,253	12,963	13,697	37,797
Mandya ...	13,110	14,232	27,342	4,771	9,879	14,650	27,094	42.865
Hassan ...	28,342	25,163	48,505	5,712	8,740	14,452	15,951	32,002
Shimoga ...	20,740	23,219	43,959	6,155	8,964	15,119	2,832	3,117
Chikmagalur ...	15,936	15,847	31,783	3,154	4,407	7,561	3,667	8,974
Chitaldrug ...	12,289	13,742	26,031	7,531	11,616	19,147	38,365	37,153
Grand Total ..	1,91,566	2,03,609	3,95,175	49,723	83,207	1,32,930	2,56,093	3 29,393

District	Goats							
	Up to one year	1 to 3 years			Over 3 years			Up to one year
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
...	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48
Bangalore ...	34,975	34,782	73,323	1,08,105	30,942	94,335	1,25,277	2,278
Kolar ..	37,209	34,582	70,459	1,05,041	30,832	93,183	1,24,015	1,522
Tumkur ...	40,618	38,227	82,280	1,20,507	27,937	96,550	1,24,487	1,549
Mysore ...	19,884	35,710	69,334	1,05,085	27,872	71,915	99,787	1,150
Mandya ...	22,394	20,923	51,422	72,345	13,399	58,946	72,345	1,496
Hassan ...	15,973	24,759	42,626	67,455	17,785	45,342	63,127	1,272
Shimoga ...	5,130	7,273	12,740	20,013	4,697	22.219	26,916	394
Chikmagalur ...	4,229	6,651	11,132	17,783	4,864	13,717	18,586	317
Chitaldrug ...	15,818	16,663	37,752	54,415	13,660	50,875	64,535	1,142
Grand Total ...	1,96,180	2,19,561	4,51,188	6,70,749	1,71,993	5,47,082	7,19,075	10,870

District	Horses		Donkeys					
	Over 3 years	Up to one year	1 to 3 years			Over 3 years		
	Total		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
...	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61
Bangalore ...	1,700	454	1,405	2,121	3,526	2,175	3,957	6,132
Kolar ...	585	460	1,297	1,747	3,044	2,131	3,492	5,623
Tumkur ...	755	321	1,064	1,395	2,459	1,875	2,888	4,763
Mysore ...	845	115	346	582	928	748	1,062	1,810
Mandya ...	347	261	606	940	1,546	1,008	1,743	2,751
Hassan ...	766	90	264	438	702	352	631	983
Shimoga ...	387	30	58	84	142	224	203	427
Chikmagalur ...	157	18	165	47	212	503	103	606
Chitaldrug ...	926	148	577	659	1,236	1,388	1,610	2,998
Grand Total ...	6,468	1,897	5,782	8,013	13,795	10,404	15,689	26,093

District	*Poultry				Ploughs		Carts	Sugarcane Crushers
	Chickens	Ducks	Drakes	Ducklings	Wooden	Iron		Worked by Power
...	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74
Bangalore ...	3,11,665	5,810	1,570	1,250	1,32,032	20,933	44,106	153
Kolar ...	3,12,136	3,371	1,250	896	1,21,964	10,064	40,147	105
Tumkur ...	1,78,077	1,691	491	522	1,49,911	2,179	40,505	86
Mysore ...	2,13,600	1,490	820	527	1,44,474	9,727	49,262	182
Mandya ...	1,91,057	2,573	497	1,249	1,10,425	7,988	25,913	29
Hassan ...	1, 8,994	1,667	518	851	1,14,725	1,124	24,441	11
Shimoga ...	1,33,206	1,352	440	483	79,486	5,175	32,538	46
Chikmagalur ...	1,06,693	657	234	360	56,474	2,664	14,424	10
Chitaldrug ...	61,987	71,441	413	235	96,451	7,213	31,432	55
Grand Total ...	17,07,415	20,052	6,233	6,373	10,05,942	60,067	3,02,768	677

*The criterion to distinguish between adult fowls and chickens or ducklings is the ability to breed.

APPENDIX

Statement showing the particulars of Educational Institutions

	Number of Institutions		Number of Scholars on rolls		Average daily attendance	
	1951-52	1952-53	1951-52	1952-53	1951-52	1952-53
I. UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1 University including Research Department	1	1	...	...	...	...
2 Research Institutions ...	1	2	106	397	95	378
3 Arts, Science and Intermediate Colleges— Men ...	18	18	13,688	12,983	11,706	11,815
Do Women ...	3	3	1,644	1,806	1,454	1,599
Professional Colleges.						
4 Education	1	1	76	86	70	71
5 Engineering	4	4	2,270	2,068	2,146	1,896
6 Technology	1	1	160	130	140	111
7 Medicine	1	1	409	447	370	383
8 Law	1	1	250	250	238	226
9 Agriculture	1	1	94	65	81	65
10 Commerce	2	2	1,036	1,038	821	923
11 Oriental (Samskrita) ...	4	4	666	808	553	736
Total for Collegiate and Research Education.	38	39	19,749	20,063	17,674	18,203
II. SCHOOL EDUCATION.						
Secondary Education.						
1 High Schools for Boys Military	1	1	205	201	203	197
Do Others	181	185	53,585	55,114	47,349	48,736
Girls .	36	37	12,195	13,175	10,833	11,973
2 Senior Basic Schools	3	3	180	111	160	95
Middle Schools—for Boys	594	603	1,11,842	1,08,602	95,588	93,051
Do ,, Girls	109	109	21,615	22,365	18,553	19,561
Total for Secondary ...	924	938	1,99,572	1,99,565	1,72,686	1,73,613
Primary Education.						
Junior Basic Schools ...	101	101	8,129	8,371	6,045	6,409
Primary Schools—Boys ...	9,864	9,898	5,70,029	5,56,483	4,43,488	4,36,959
Do Girls ...	610	619	69,606	67,834	56,002	55,176
Total for Primary Schools ...	10,575	10,618	6,47,764	6,32,688	5,05,505	4,98,543
Total for School Education ...	11,499	11,556	8,47,336	8,32,256	6,78,191	6,72,156
III. SPECIAL EDUCATION.						
1 Training Institutions—Men ...	6	6	1,129	934	997	862
Do Women ...	3	3	327	297	304	268
2 Technical Schools ...	5	6	1,390	1,333	1,229	1,129
3 Industrial Schools ...	13	14	853	872	719	695
4 Agricultural Schools ...	3	3	92	91	81	85
5 Commercial Schools ...	53	62	4,916	5,280	4,299	4,249
6 Samskrita Schools ...	86	83	2,394	2,299	2,049	1,953
7 Schools for the Handicapped ...	2	2	126	106	116	100
8 Engineering ...	1	1	427	467	341	373
9 Medicine ...	1	1	466	493	459	469
10 Nursery Schools ...	64	60	4,057	3,779	3,323	3,114
11 Others (Music, Physical Edn., and Fine Arts).	8	8	819	694	702	560
Total for Special Education ...	245	249	16,996	16,590	14,619	13,857
Grand Total for Public Institutions.	11,782	11,844	8,84,081	8,68,914	7,10,484	7,04,216
IV. LITERACY CLASSES—Men.	...	1,614	42,179	31,262	37,961	26,572
Women	2,093	195	...	2,930	...	2,491
Total ...	2,093	1,809	42,179	34,192	37,961	29,063
Grand Total of all Institutions.	13,875	13,653	9,26,260	9,03,106	7,48,445	7,33,279
Indirect Expenditure ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total ...	13,875	13,653	9,26,260	9,03,106	7,48,445	7,33,279
UNRECOGNISED.	13	...	873	...	742	...
ALL TOTALS	13,888	13,653	9,27,133	9,03,106	7,49,187	7,33,279

VIII.

maintained in Mysore State for the year 1952-53.

Expenditure met from							
Central Government Funds	State Funds	District Board Funds	Municipal Funds	Fees	Endowments	Other sources	Grand Total
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	3,03,565	...	...	...	...	...	3,03,565
16,55,296	1,23,500	...	...	85,563	...	2,10,825	20,25,184
...	10,87,110	...	...	8,68,737	10,636	28,163	19,94,648
...	1,54,512	...	...	60,948	...	34,973	2,50,433
...	57,495	...	...	...	...	...	57,495
...	1,77,472	...	...	2,15,274	...	...	3,92,746
...	1,09,810	...	...	10,190	...	...	1,20,000
...	82,403	...	...	36,478	...	20,157	1,39,038
...	8,605	...	...	51,135	...	...	59,740
...	1,39,180	...	...	4,695	...	...	1,43,875
...	52,146	...	...	48,410	...	1,977	1,02,533
...	1,36,946	...	...	40	532	4,900	1,41,818
16,55,296	24,32,144	...	...	13,81,470	11,170	3,00,995	57,31,075
...	...	...	...	2,450	...	...	2,27,280
2,24,830	16,42,164	18,2,770	3,32,450	12,66,416	62,432	1,87,348	36,73,670
...	5,09,884	...	24,863	2,39,118	37,460	92,815	9,04,110
...	7,360	...	...	...	...	...	7,360
...	35,13,657	...	2,384	70,153	68,715	74,629	37,29,538
...	7,46,451	...	...	44,115	23,782	63,014	8,77,862
2,24,830	64,19,466	1,82,770	3,59,807	16,22,252	1,92,389	4,17,806	94,19,320
...	1,90,403	...	...	...	...	...	1,90,403
...	1,26,06,046	...	57,553	29,904	14,762	1,45,410	1,28,53,705
...	16,97,074	...	15,774	27,859	15,398	56,167	18,12,272
...	1,44,93,523	...	73,327	57,763	30,160	2,01,607	1,48,56,380
2,24,830	2,09,12,989	1,82,770	4,33,134	16,80,015	2,22,549	6,19,413	2,42,75,700
...	7,09,611	...	...	1,437	...	75	7,11,123
...	76,327	...	...	119	...	4,929	81,375
...	2,78,863	...	...	92,173	...	17,313	3,88,349
...	1,03,971	...	...	75	...	12,408	1,16,454
...	27,754	...	...	...	...	...	27,754
...	16,794	...	...	1,26,555	...	37,456	1,80,805
...	26,969	...	1,323	...	1,865	7,518	37,580
...	81,935	...	4,815	...	...	1,132	37,882
...	82,417	...	...	16,808	...	...	99,225
...	36,376	...	...	17,640	...	37,408	54,016
...	42,246	...	3,650	11,932	1,829	9,481	97,065
...	4,860	120	1,345	5,877	...	...	21,683
...	14,98,123	120	11,033	2,72,616	3,694	1,27,720	18,53,311
18,80,126	2,17,83,256	1,82,890	4,44,172	32,84,101	2,37,413	10,48,128	3,18,60,066
...	1,02,641	...	...	...	...	...	1,02,641
...	12,402	...	...	...	...	...	12,402
...	1,15,043	...	...	...	...	...	1,15,043
18,80,126	2,48,98,299	1,82,890	4,44,172	32,84,101	2,37,413	10,48,128	319,75,125
34,78,382	63,10,489	...	2 86,316	14,52,462	38,326	13,77,989	129,43,964
53,58,508	3,12,08,788	1,82,890	7,30,788	47,36,563	2,75,789	24,26,117	449,19,093
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
53,58,508	3,12,08,788	1,82,890	7,30,488	47,36,553	2,75,739	24,26,117	448,19,093

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